Spediz. abb. post. 45% art. 2, comma 20/b Legge 23-12-1996, n. 662 Filiale di Roma



#### DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

PARTE PRIMA

Roma - Venerdì, 30 luglio 1999

SI PUBBLICA TUTTI I GIORNI NON FESTIVI

DIREZIONE E REDAZIONE PRESSO IL MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA UFFICIO PUBBLICAZIONE LEGGI E DECRETI VIA ARENULA 70 00100 ROMA AMMINISTRAZIONE PRESSO L'ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO E ZECCA DELLO STATO LIBRERIA DELLO STATO PIAZZA G. VERDI 10 00100 ROMA CENTRALINO 85081

N. 145

#### MINISTERO DELLA SANITÀ

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 19 luglio 1999.

Attuazione della raccomandazione della commissione del 22 dicembre 1998, n. 1999/26/CE, relativa ad un programma coordinato di controllo ufficiale dei prodotti alimentari per l'anno 1999.

#### SOMMARIO

#### MINISTERO DELLA SANITÀ

DECRETO MINISTERIALE 19 luglio 1999. — Attuazione della raccomandazione della commissione del 22 dicembre 1998, n. 1999/26/CE, relativa ad un programma coordinato di controllo ufficiale dei prodotti alimentari per l'anno 1999	Pag.	3
Allegato 1 - Metodi di analisi	<b>»</b>	5
Allegato 2 - Tabelle e note esplicative	<b>»</b>	67

#### DECRETI, DELIBERE E ORDINANZE MINISTERIALI

#### MINISTERO DELLA SANITÀ

DECRETO 19 luglio 1999.

Attuazione della raccomandazione della commissione del 22 dicembre 1998, n. 1999/26/CE, relativa ad un programma coordinato di controllo ufficiale dei prodotti alimentari per l'anno 1999.

#### IL MINISTRO DELLA SANITÀ

Visto l'art. 5, lettere b) e c), della legge 30 aprile 1962, n. 283, modificata dalla legge 26 febbraio 1963, n. 441; Visto l'art. 5 della legge 23 dicembre 1978, n. 833;

Visto il decreto legislativo 3 marzo 1993, n. 123, recante attuazione della direttiva n. 89/397/CEE relativa al controllo ufficiale dei prodotti alimentari ed in particolare l'art. 9;

Vista la raccomandazione della commissione del 22 dicembre 1998, n. 1999/26/CE (pubblicata nella Gazzetta Ufficiale delle Comunità europee n. L. 7/34 del 13 gennaio 1999) relativa ad un programma coordinato di controllo ufficiale dei prodotti alimentari per l'anno 1999;

Rilevato che occorre procedere alla formale adozione del programma di cui alla citata raccomandazione, in base a quanto disposto dall'art. 9 del decreto legislativo 3 marzo 1993, n. 123;

#### Decreta:

#### Art. 1.

#### Oggetto

1. In attuazione della raccomandazione della Commissione europea del 22 dicembre 1998, n. 1999/26/CE, è adottato per l'anno 1999 il programma coordinato di controllo ufficiale dei prodotti alimentari di cui al presente decreto.

#### Art. 2.

#### Controlli del programma coordinato per l'anno 1999

1. Il programma di cui all'articolo 1 prevede l'effettuazione di controlli analitici per la rilevazione della ocratossina A nel caffè, di controlli analitici ed ispezioni negli stabilimenti di produzione per gli additivi nei prodotti alimentari.

#### Art. 3.

#### Programmazione

- 1. Le Regioni e le Province autonome di Trento e Bolzano forniscono alle Unità sanitarie locali appositi indirizzi per dare attuazione ai controlli di cui all'art. 2 e designano le strutture territoriali incaricate del campionamento e dei controlli analitici. Tale designazione viene comunicata al Ministero della sanità, Dipartimento alimenti, nutrizione e sanità pubblica veterinaria.
- 2. Per ciascun tipo di controllo analitico di cui all'art. 2, il numero minimo è stabilito in dieci campioni ufficiali per milione di abitanti e, comunque, in non meno di cinque per Regione o Provincia autonoma.
- 3. Per i controlli ispettivi degli stabilimenti di produzione di cui all'art. 2, il numero minimo è stabilito in dieci per milione di abitanti, e comunque in non meno di cinque per Regione o Provincia autonoma.

#### Art. 4.

#### Accertamenti analitici

- 1. Per gli accertamenti analitici si applicano i metodi proposti dalla Commissione delle Comunità europee riportati in allegato 1.
- 2. Nel caso di utilizzazione di un metodo di analisi diverso da quello proposto, occorre riportare il riferimento normativo o bibliografico ed una descrizione sommaria del metodo analitico utilizzato.

#### Art. 5.

#### Elaborazione e trasmissione dei dati

1. Le Regioni e le Province autonome di Trento e Bolzano trasmettono entro il 30 marzo 2000 i dati riassuntivi del programma di cui all'art. 2 utilizzando i modelli riportati nell'allegato 2.

Il presente decreto entra in vigore il giorno successivo a quello della pubblicazione nella Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica italiana.

Roma, 19 luglio 1999

Il Ministro: BINDI

## ALLEGATO 1 METODI DI ANALISI



### HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF OCHRATOXIN A IN ROASTED COFFEE

#### 1. SCOPE

This document specifies a method for the determination of ochratoxin A in roasted coffee at concentrations up to  $10 \mu g/kg$  using immunoaffinity column clean up and high performance liquid chromatography.

#### 2. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

This document incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of any of these publications apply to this document only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN ISO 3696 Water of analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods.

#### 3. PRINCIPLE

Ochratoxin A is extracted from roasted coffee by blending with methanol and sodium bicarbonate. The sample is cleaned up by passing first through a phenyl silane column and then through an immunoaffinity column. Ochratoxin A is separated and identified by reversed phase HPLC and quantified by fluorescence.

#### **WARNING**

Ochratoxin A is a potent nephrotoxin and liver toxin and has been reported to have immune-suppressant properties.

Gloves and safety glasses should be worn at all times, and all standard and sample preparation stages should be carried out in a furne cupboard.

Toluene is highly flammable and harmful. Standard preparation involving this solvent must be performed in a fume cupboard. Operations outside the fume cupboard, such as measurement of calibrants by UV spectrophotometry, must be performed with the calibrants in closed containers.

#### 4. REAGENTS

During analysis, unless otherwise stated, use only reagents of recognised analytical grade and only distilled water or water of grade 1 according to EN ISO 3696.

- 4.1 Ochratoxin A calibrant solution (a 10 μg/mL ochratoxin A calibrant in toluene+acetic acid, (99+1, v+v) is supplied). The concentration of this calibrant may be checked using a UV spectrophotometer (ε = 5440). The concentration must be taken as exactly 10 μg/mL for all calculations.
- 4.2 Methanol (HPLC grade)
- 4.3 Sodium bicarbonate
- 4.4 3% sodium bicarbonate solution (w+v)

Dissolve 30 g sodium bicarbonate in 1000 mL water in a 1 litre volumetric flask

#### 4.5 Extraction solvent

Mix 1 part per volume methanol (4.2) with 1 part per volume of 3% sodium bicarbonate solution (4.4)

4.6 Phenyl silane column wash reagent 1.

Mix 25 parts per volume methanol (4.2) with 75 parts per volume 3% sodium bicarbonate solution (4.4)

4.7 Phenyl silane column wash reagent 2:

1% sodium bicarbonate solution

Dissolve 1 g sodium carbonate in 100 mL water in a 100 mL volumetric flask

4.8 Phenyl silane column elution reagent

Mix 7 parts per volume methanol (4.2) with 93 parts per volume water

4.9 Phosphate buffered saline

Dissolve 8 g sodium chloride, 1.16 g disodium hydrogen orthophosphate, 0.2 g potassium dihydrogen phosphate and 0.2 g potassium chloride in 1 litre distilled water. Adjust pH to 7.4 with alkali

- 4.10 Acetonitrile (HPLC grade)
- 4.11 Glacial acetic acid
- 4.12 HPLC mobile phase

Mix 102 parts per volume water with 96 parts per volume acetonitrile (4.10) and 2 parts per volume acetic acid (4.11) and de-gas (eg with helium)

- 4.13 Toluene (AR grade)
- 4.14 Toluene acetic acid mixture

Mix 99 parts per volume toluene (4.14) with 1 part per volume acetic acid (4.15)

4.15 Standard dilution solution (Methanol + water, 3+7, v+v)

Mix 3 parts per volume methanol (4.2) with 7 parts per volume water

4.16 Silanising reagent, (e.g. Surfasil - Pierce 4289 is suitable)

#### 5. APPARATUS

Normal laboratory glassware and apparatus, and in particular, the following:

- 5.1 Silanised glass vials are needed to ensure the stability of ochratoxin A in aqueous solvents. Prepare vials by filling them with silanising reagent (4.10) and leave this reagent in the vial for 1 minute. Rinse the vial twice with a low polarity solvent (eg chloroform) then with methanol. Finally wash the vials twice with distilled water.
- 5.2 Analytical balance accurate to 2 decimal places
- 5.3 Wrist action shaker; or similar
- 5.4 Centrifuge capable of speeds up to 2400 rpm and centrifuging at 4 °C
- 5.5 Centrifuge tubes, 50 mL capacity
- 5.6 Displacement pipettes (5 mL, 1 mL, 200 µl) with appropriate pipette tips
- 5.7 Vacuum manifold to accommodate phenyl silane columns and immunoaffinity columns
- 5.8 Reservoirs and attachments to fit to immunoaffinity columns
- 5.9 Vacuum pump capable of pulling a vacuum of 10 mbar and pumping 18 litres per minute
- 5.10 Filter papers (eg. Whatman number 4)

- 5.11 Phenyl silane solid phase extraction columns, 500 mg (e.g. JT Baker 7095-03 is suitable
- 5.12 HPLC apparatus comprising the following:
  - 5.12.1 Valve injection system with 100 μL injection loop
  - 5.12.2 Mobile phase pump (isocratic) capable of pumping 1 mL/minute pulse

free

5.12.3 HPLC column - C18 reverse phase, ODS 1 or 2, 5 μm, plus a suitable

corresponding reversed-phase guard column

5.12.4 Fluorescence detector with flow cell

Emission wavelength 420 nm

Excitation wavelength 390 nm

- 5.12.5 Data collection system
- 5.13 Spectrophotometer (optional for checking concentration of supplied calibrant)
- 5.14 Immunoaffinity columns specific for ochratoxin A clean-up. The column should have a total capacity of not less than 2700 ng ochratoxin A and should give a recovery of not less than 85% when applied in a calibrant solution of ochratoxin A in methanol/PBS containing 100 ng of ochratoxin A.
- 5.15 Disposable syringe filters 0.2 µm pore size, 25 mm polysulfone membrane
- 5.16 Steam bath
- 6. PROCEDURE
- 6.1 Extraction

Weigh, to the nearest 0.1 g, a 15 g test portion of roasted coffee sample into a 500 mL conical flask. Add 150 mL extraction solvent (methanol + 3% sodium bicarbonate solution, 50+50, v+v, 4.5). Stopper the flask and shake gently for 30 minutes. Filter the extract through filter paper (5.10). Remove an approximately 50 mL portion of coffee filtrate into a centrifuge tube (5.5) and centrifuge for 15 minutes, 4 °C, 2400 rpm.

#### 6.2 Phenyl silane column clean-up

Attach a phenyl silane column (5.11) to the vacuum manifold (5.7) but do <u>not</u> apply vacuum to the column. Wash the column with 15 mL methanol (4.2) followed by 5 mL 3% sodium bicarbonate solution (4.4). Discard the washings. Pipette 10 mL centrifuged coffee extract (6.1) into a glass beaker and add 10 mL 3% sodium bicarbonate solution(4.4). Pass this diluted extract through the phenyl silane column at a maximum speed of 5 mL/min. Wash the phenyl silane column with 10 mL wash reagent 1 (methanol + 3% sodium bicarbonate solution (25+75, v+v) (4.6)); followed by 5 mL 1% sodium bicarbonate solution (wash reagent 2) (4.7). Remove the phenyl silane column from the vacuum manifold and place over a suitable collection vessel. Elute ochratoxin A with 10 mL phenyl silane column elution reagent (methanol + water (7+93, v+v) (4.8)). The phenyl silane column should be dried with at least three 10ml volumes of air using a syringe before eluting the ochratoxin.

#### 6.3 Immunoaffinity column clean-up

Dilute the 10 mL of phenyl silane column eluate with 30 mL phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (4.9). The use of a fine pre-filter before the extract is applied to the column is not necessary. Connect the immunoaffinity column (5.14) to the vacuum manifold (5.7), and attach the reservoir (5.8) to the immunoaffinity column. Add the diluted sample extract to the reservoir and pass through the immunoaffinity column. Flow rate should not exceed 5 mL/min. The immunoaffinity column must not be allowed to run dry. Wash the immunoaffinity column with 10 mL water. Remove the immunoaffinity column from the vacuum manifold and place over a silanised vial (5.1). Elute ochratoxin A into the silanised vial with four 1 mL portions of methanol (4.2).

Evaporate immunoaffinity column eluate to dryness over a steam bath (5.16), under nitrogen. Redissolve in 1 mL of HPLC mobile phase (4.12) which has been filtered through 0.2 µm filter (5.15). Transfer to HPLC vial.

#### 7. SPIKING PROCEDURE

#### 7.1 Preparation of 200 ng/mL spiking solution

Pipette 1 mL of the 10  $\mu$ g/mL ochratoxin A calibrant solution (4.1) into a glass vial and dilute to 5 mL with 4 mL with toluene + acetic acid (99+1, v+v) (4.14). This gives a solution of 2  $\mu$ g/mL ochratoxin A.

Pipette 1 mL of the 2 μg/mL ochratoxin A solution into a silanised glass vial. Evaporate the solvent under a stream of nitrogen. Redissolve in 10 mL methanol (4.2). This gives a solution of 200 ng/mL ochratoxin A.

7.2 Weigh, to the nearest 0.1 g, 15 g blank roasted coffee sample (supplied) into a 500 mL conical flask. Pipette 375 μL of 200 ng/mL ochratoxin A spiking solution (7.1) onto the blank coffee. Proceed immediately as in section 6.1 Note that the spiked coffee should NOT be left overnight and should only be left for a maximum of 3 minutes before analysis.

#### 8. HPLC DETERMINATION

#### 8.1 Calibration graph

Prepare a calibration graph at the beginning of the analysis and whenever the chromatographic conditions change.

#### 8.1.1 Preparation of calibrants:

Pipette 1 mL of the 10  $\mu$ g/mL ochratoxin A calibrant solution provided (4.1) into a glass vial and dilute to 5 mL with 4 mL toluene/acetic acid (99+1, v+v) (4.14). This gives 2  $\mu$ g/mL ochratoxin A solution.

Pipette 1 mL of the 2 μg/mL ochratoxin A solution into a silanised glass vial. Evaporate the solvent under a stream of nitrogen. Redissolve in 10 mL methanol (4.2) which has been filtered through a 0.2 μm filter. This gives a 200 ng/mL solution.

Dilute this with calibrant dilution solution (methanol + water (3+7, v+v) 4.15), to prepare HPLC calibrants.

Prepare five HPLC calibrants in separate 10 mL volumetric flasks according to the table below: Make up each standard to volume (10 mL) with filtered methanol + water (3+7, v+v).

	Cal 1	Cal 2	Cal 3	Cal 4	Cal 5
$\mu$ L filtered methanol + water (3+7, v+v)	9987.5	9975	9950	9875	9750
μL 200 ng/mL OTA	12.5	25	50	125	250
conc OTA ng/mL	0.25	0.5	1.0	2.5	5.0

Cal:-calibrant; conc:-concentration

#### 8.2 Operating conditions

When the column specified in 5.12.3 and the mobile phase specified in 4.13 were used, the following settings were found to be appropriate:-

Flow rate:

1 mL/min

Column oven temperature:

35 ± 1°C

Fluorescence detection: Emission wavelength  $\lambda = 460 \text{ nm}$ 

Excitation wavelength  $\lambda = 333$  nm

Injection volume: 100 μL

#### 9. EVALUATION

- 9.1 Determine from the calibration graph, the masses in pg of the ochratoxin A in the aliquot of test solution injected onto the HPLC column.
- 9.2 Calculate the mass fraction, W<sub>OTA</sub>, of ochratoxin A in micrograms per kilogram using the equation:

$$W_{OTA} = M_{A \ x} \ \underline{V}_{4} \ x \ \underline{V}_{1} \ x \ \underline{1000} \ x \ 10^{-6}$$
 $V_{3} \ V_{2} \ M_{S}$ 

Where:  $M_A = mass$  of ochratoxin A in aliquot of test solution injected on column in pg (9.1)

 $V_4$  = volume of aliquot of test solution injected on column, in mL (8.2)

 $V_1$  = volume of test solution (1 mL, 6.3)

 $V_2$  = volume of sample filtrate taken for clean-up, in mL (10 mL, 6.2)

 $V_1 = \text{volume of extraction solvent, in mL (150 mL 6.1)}$ 

 $M_s$  = mass of sample extracted, in g (15 g 6.1)

 $10^{-6}$  = factor to convert pg to µg

Report the results (on the form supplied) in  $\mu$ g/kg to one decimal place or more in order to avoid a series of identical results.

#### DOCUMENT 2

#### Arrêté du 19 novembre 1987 relatif aux méthodes officielles d'analyse des laits fermentés et des yaourts

NOR: ECOCATORIZEA

Le ministre d'Etat, ministre de l'économie, des sinances et de la privatisation,

Vu la loi du 1er août 1905 modifiée sur les fraudes et falsifications en matière de produits ou de services;

Vu le décret du 22 janvier 1919 modifié pris pour l'application de la loi du 1" août 1905 susvisée, et notamment ses articles 3 et 20 :

Vu le décret nº 63.695 du 10 juillet 1963 modifié pris pour l'appli-cation de la loi du 1º août 1905 sur la répression des fraudes en ce

qui concerne les laits fermentés et le yaourt ou yoghourt; Vu le décret nº 86-701 du 8 avril 1986 relatif aux attributions du ministre d'Etat, ministre de l'économie, des sinances et de la privati-

Vu l'avis de la commission générale d'unification des méthodes d'analyse ;

Sur la proposition du directeur général de la concurrence, de la consommation et de la répression des fraudes,

An. I". - Les laboratoires charges de concourir à l'application de la règlementation relative à la rèpression des fraudes sont tenus d'employer les méthodes décrites en annexe du présent arrêté pour l'analyse des laits fermentés et des yaourts.

Art. 2. - Le directeur général de la concurrence, de la consommation et de la répression des fraudes au ministère de l'économie, des finances et de la privatisation est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté, qui sera publié au Journal officiel de la République française.

Fait à Paris, le 19 novembre 1987.

Pour le ministre et par délégation : Le directeur général de la concurrence, de la consommation et de la répression des fraudes. C. BABUSIAUX

#### VII. - Détermination de la teneur en acide sorbique

#### 1. Objet et domaine d'aprlication

Cette méthode a pour objet de décrire une technique permettant de déterminer la teneur en acide sorbique des laits fermentes et des yaourts aux fruits.

#### 2. Définition

La teneur en acide sorbique est le résultat obtenu par l'application de la méthode décrite ci-après. Elle est exprimée en milligramme par kilogramme.

#### 3. Principe

Extraction de l'acide sorbique en milieu acide par entrainement à la vapeur. Séparation et dosage par chromatographie liquide haute performance en phase inversée.

#### 4. Réactifs

Les réactifs utilisés doivent être de pureté analytique. L'eau doit être de l'eau distillée ou de l'eau de purete au moins équivalente.

- 4.1. Acide anhaphasphorique & 85 p. 100 m/m.
- 4.2. Methanol pour chromatographie liquide haute performance.
- 4.3. Solution tempon actuate d'ammonium 0,005 M & pH 4,4 : Dissoudre 0,385 g d'acétate d'ammonium dans un litre d'eau. Ajuster à pH 4,4 à l'aide d'acide acétique.
- 4.4. Solution de sorbate de potassium à 133,9 mg/l (soit 100 mg d'acide sorbique par litre).

#### 5. Appareillage

Matériel courant de laboratoire, et notamment :

- 5.1. Appareil de chromatographie liquide haute performance équipé :
  - d'une colonne en acier inox de 4 mm de diamètre intérieur et de 15 à 25 cm de longueur, garnie de silice greffee Co ou Cio; - d'un détecteur spectrophotomètre règlé à 254 nm.
- 5.2. Appareil pour entraînement à la vapeur d'eau. 5.3. Dispositif de filtration muni d'une membrane filtrante de 0,45 µm de diamètre de pore.

#### 6. Mode optratoire

6.1 Extraction.

Peser à 0,1 g près, dans un récipient pouvant s'adapter à l'appareil (4.2), 20 g environ de l'échantillon pour essai.

Ajouter 30 ml d'eau et 5 ml d'acide orthophosphorique (4.1).

Adapter à l'appareil (5.2), entraîner à la vapeur et recueillir 500 ml de distillat dans une fiole jaugée.

6.2. Courbe d'étalonnage.

Entrainer à la vapeur selon 6.1, 10, 20 et 30 ml de la solution (4.4). Les distillats obtenus, contenant respectivement 2, 4 et 6 mg/l d'acide sorbique, sont injectés dans l'appareil (5.1).

Les conditions opératoires sont, à titre indicatif:

- colonne de 15 cm garnie de silice greffée C. (dp 7µm); phase mobile: 50 volumes de méthanol (4.2), 50 volumes
- de solution (4.3) ;
   débit : 1,5 ml/minute
  - volume d'injection : 20 µl;
  - détection à 254 nm ;
- temps de rétention : 8 minutes environ.

Mesurer l'aire ou la hauteur du pic et tracer la courbe en fonction des concentrations des solutions-étalons.

6.3. Identification et dosage.

Filter sur le dispositif (5.3) le distillat obtenu en 6.1. Injecter 20 µl de filtrat dans l'appareil (5.1).

Mesurer l'aire ou la hauteur du pic de l'ac le sorbique iden-

tissé par son temps de rétention. Déterminer sur la courbe obtenue en 6.2 la concentration du filtrat.

#### 7. Expression des résultats

7.1. Mode de calcul et formule.

La teneur en acide sorbique est donnée par la relation suivante :

Acide sorbique mg/kg  $=\frac{C.500}{-}$ 

οù

C est la concentration, en milligramme, par litre déterminée en 6.3..

m est la masse, en gramme, de la prise d'essai (6.1)

7.2. Répétabilité.

La différence entre les résultats de deux déterminations effectuées simultanément ou rapidement l'une après l'autre par le même analyste ne doit pas excèder 3.

Nota. - On peut identifier et doser l'acide benzolque dans les mêmes conditions opératoires en réglant le spectrophotomètre à 227 nm. Temps de retention : six minutes environ.

DOCUMENT 3

Ann. Fals. Exp. Chim. Juillet/Août 1989 - 82 Nº 879 ρρ. 325-333

325

## DOSAGE DE L'ACIDE BENZOïQUE ET DE L'ACIDE SORBIQUE DANS LES PRODUITS DERIVÉS DE FRUITS PAR CHROMATOGRAPHIE LIQUIDE HAUTE PERFORMANCE (1)

B. MANDROU\*, H. FABRE\*
Y. MOU\*, C. DIEZ-MARQUES\*

#### RÉSUMÉ

La methode proposee permet le dosage simultané de l'acide sorbique et de l'acide benzoique dans des produits dérivés de fruits (confitures).

La technique comporte un traitement préalable de l'échantillon par extraction des composes à dose: sur phase solide appliaire octadécylsilanisée, en utilisant un dispositif d'extraction sous vide. Après elution, l'extrait est analyse par chromatographie liquide haute performance (HPLC) sur phase inversée, avec détection par absorption dans l'ultra-violet.

La méthode proposée a été soumise aux tests de validation. linéarité de la droite d'étalonnage, détermination de la sensibilité du dosage, répétabilité de la méthode d'extraction et recherche d'erreurs systématiques, répetabilité du dosage HPLC.

Les limites de détection, déterminées sur des échantillons de confitures d'abricots et framboises, se situent à 3 ppm pour l'acide sorbique et à 5 ppm pour l'acide benzoique.

#### SUMMARY

HPLC determination of benzoic and sorbic acids in derived fruit products

A solid phase extraction technique on a disposable carifidge packed with octadecylbonded silica is proposed as a clean-up step for the determination of benzoic and sorbic acids in derived fruit products tiam samples). After elution from the cartridge the analytes are separated by HPLC on a CIS reversed-phase column and determined using UV absorbance measurements at 234 nm.

Linearity of the response, sensitivity, repeatability of the analytical procedure, recovery studies from spiked jam samples have been carried out. Detection limits are 5 and 3 ppm for benzoic and sorbic acid respectively in apricot and raspberry jam samples.

Dans le cadre de notre participation au Groupe de Travail "Fruits, légumes et produits dérivés " de l'I.S.O., nous avons été sollicitées pour une réactualisation des methodes d'analyses de deux conservateurs. l'acide benzoïque et l'acide sorbique cans les préparations alimentaires à base de fruits. Ces deux composés sont inscrits sur la liste des additifs établie par la CEE mais teur utilisation est soumise à des limitations concernant la nature des aliments et les doses maximales autorisées. Ces restrictions d'emploi sont particulièrement étroites pour l'acide benzoïque.

<sup>(1)</sup> Communication présentée le 8 décembre 1988 à Marseille. • Laboratoire de Chimie Analytique — Faculté de Pharmacie 34060 Montpellier cedex 1.

Les réglementations adoptées pour ces deux conservateurs par les différents pays sont diverses, et il existe encore dans les états de la CEE une disparité de réglementation qui devra très prochainement disparaître.

Le Comité mixte FAO/OMS d'experts des additifs alimentaires se préoccupe de proposer, en fonction des données toxicologiques, des normes qui seraient adoptées par tous les états qui suivent les recommandations du Codex Alimentarius.

Sur le plan analytique, les méthodes normalisées par l'AFNOR et l'ISO (1, 2, 3), basées sur les mesures d'absorbance dans l'UV après traitement de l'échantillon par solvant organique ou entraînement à la vapeur d'eau, demanderaient à être réactualisées en fonction de l'apport de techniques plus récentes, telles que les méthodes chromatographiques.

D'autre part, il existe une demande en faveur du dosage simultané des deux additifs, en effet, l'association des deux conservateurs est interdite dans la plupant des états, mais licite dans certains pays (URSS, Tchécoslovaquie, Hongrie...) d'où l'intérêt de leur détermination pour l'expertise (recherche d'additions frauduleuses ou accidentelles notamment pour l'acide benzoïque), ou pour le contrôle des doses maximales autorisées.

Nous avions précédemment étudié ce problème et mis au point une méthode de dosage simultané des acides benzoïque et sorbique par chromatographie sur couche mince quantitative (4). La technique ne peut être proposée pour normalisation car elle requiert l'emploi d'un spectrophotomètre chromatographique et ce matériel n'est pas reconnu d'utilisation courante dans les laboratoires de contrôle.

Le développement actuel des méthodes de chromatographie liquide sur colonne nous a conduites à étudier les possibilités d'application de cette technique pour le dosage des deux conservateurs.

Les références bibliographiques relatives à l'analyse de ces additifs dans les aliments par chromatographie liquide haute performance (CLHP) sont récentes (5 - 13) elles concernent les viandes et produits laitiers, les produits de pêche (harengs, crevettes), les jus de fruits (oranges, agrumes, pommes) et les pâtes d'amandes. Les phases stationnaires utilisées sont des phases greffées apolaires (octyl, octadecyl, phényl) mais aussi des silices ou des résines échangeuses d'anions.

Nous avons choisi la technique sur phase inversée car elle présente une bonne répétabilité des séparations, donc est bien adaptée au contrôle de routine.

Nous avons parallèlement étudié le traitement préalable de l'échantillon sur des jus de fruits et des confitures. Les modes opératoires décrits par la littérature sont basés sur l'extraction par solvants organiques (1-4) qui permet de séparer les deux conservateurs avec un rendement quantitatif, mais au terme d'un processus long et laborieux. Nous avons étudié l'extraction sur phase solide technique plus simple et plus rapide.

#### Mise au point de la technique d'extraction

Nous avons relevé une application de la phase greffée C18 (cartouche Sep-Pak commercialisée par Waters) pour l'extraction de l'acide sorbique, de l'acide benzoique et des esters de l'acide p-hydroxybenzoique dans le jus d'orange (9). Nous avons étudié le traitement de quelques échantillons de jus d'orange et confitures sur cartouche garnie de silice greffée C18 (Bond Elut) adaptée à un dispositif d'extraction sous vide (Vac Elut SPS 24 ° commercialisé par ANALYTICHEM INTERNATIONAL). Cet appareillage, equipé d'un dispositif de regulation de pression reduite, permet de contrôler la vitesse d'elution, donc de maîtriser la répetabilité des opérations.

Le choix d'une phase greffée apolaire a été motivé par la nécessité d'éliminer dans les produits dérivés de fruits les composés polyphénoliques de caractère polaire, notamment les anthocyanes.

Le procédé d'extraction adopté consiste à conditionner la colonne de pré-concentration par passage de méthanol, puis d'une solution diluée d'acide chlorhydrique. L'acidification

<sup>\*</sup> Nous remercions les Etablissements Prolabo qui ont bien voulu mettre ce matériel à notre disposition pour essais.

l'avorise la rétention des acides organiques (sous forme moléculaire) de l'extrait analyse. Un traitement par solution aqueuse chlorhydrique permet d'éliminer les composés phenotiques les acides benzoique et sorbique sont ensuite élués par du méthanol.

L'extraction quantitative par la technique proposée à été mise en évidence par le dosage simultané des deux conservateurs par réflectomètrie sur chromatogramme en couche mince (4) dans des échantillons de jus d'oranges et de confitures (myrtilles, oranges) additionnés d'acide benzoïque et d'acide sorbique.

#### Mise au point de la technique de dosage par CLHP

Dans une deuxième étape nous avons recherché les conditions opératoires optimales pour la séparation et le dosage simultané sur phase C18 des acides benzoïque et sorbique.

Le point de départ de notre étude est une phase mobile composée de méthanol et de solution tampon acetate pH=4.5 utilisée en gradient d'élution (6). Nous l'avons adaptée en mode isocratique, le méthanol a été remplacé par de l'acétonitrile qui donne une meilleure résolution, le pH a été abaissé à 3,9 pour augmenter la sélectivité vis-à-vis de la matrice. Avec la composition de phase mobile proposée (acétonitrile 20 vol. - tampon acétate pH 3,9 80 vol.), les temps de rétention respectifs sont 7,4±0,2 min. pour l'acide benzoïque et 9,2±0,2 min. pour l'acide sorbique.

Nous avons ensuite déterminé la longueur d'onde optimale de mesure d'absorbance pour le dosage simultané des deux acides. Le maximum d'absorption se situe à  $227\pm1$  nm (E $_{1}^{1}$  % = 770) pour l'acide benzoïque et à  $254\pm1$  nm (E $_{1}^{1}$  cm) = 1030) pour l'acide sorbique. Nous avons sélectionné la longueur d'onde de 234 nm proche du maximum d'absorbance de l'acide benzoïque de manière à favoriser la sensibilité de son dosage, en raison de son caractère d'additif illicite dans la plupart des réglementations.

La figure 1 représente la séparation de l'acide benzoïque et de l'acide sorbique dans les conditions opératoires retenues.

A partir des mises au point du protocole d'extraction et de dosage nous proposons une technique d'analyse de l'acide benzoïque et de l'acide sorbique applicable aux jus de fruits et confitures.

#### Technique proposée

- Matériel.
- Extracteur sous vide-VAC ELUT SPS 24 (ANALYTICHEM INTERNATIONAL) permettant l'adaptation de 24 canouches d'extraction pouvant être dirigées en alternance vers un dispositif d'évacuation ou de collecte des solutions éluées. La pression réduite peut être régulée entre 0 et 15 mm de mercure par un manodétendeur.
- Cartouches d'extraction BOND ELUT de 3 ml garnies de phase grellée C18 de granulométrie 40 µm (ANALYTICHEM INTERNATIONAL rél. 607303).
  - Chromatographe en phase liquide SPECTRA PHYSICS 8000 LC équipé
  - d'un injecteur à boucle de 10 μl (dispositif automatique)
- d'une colonne (250×4 mm) garnie de Lichrosorb RP 18, particules de 7 μm.
   (MERCK) et d'une précolonne Lichrocart (4×4 mm) garnie de la même phase (MERCK)
- • d'un détecteur à longueur d'onde variable spectrophotomètre UV/Visible SCHOEFFEL Model SF 770
  - • d'un intégrateur-enregistreur.

#### Conditions opératoires

- Phase mobile acétonitrile tampon acétate pH 3,9 (20 80) préalablement dégazée par barbotage d'hélium. Débit de la phase mobile 1 ml/min.
  - • Température ambiante.
  - Détecteur longueur d'onde ajustée à 234 nm.

Sensibilité de 0,02 AUFS à 0.2 AUFS (selon la concentration des solutions analysées).

- • Vitesse de déroulement du papier de l'enregistreur : 0.25 cm/min.
- Volume injectė: 10 μl.

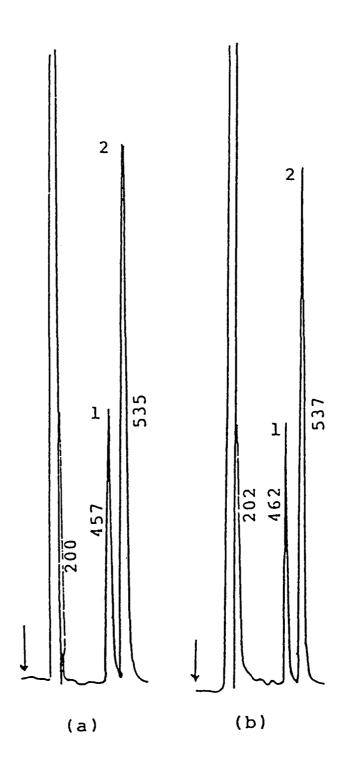


Figure 1

Séparation chromatographique de l'acide benzoïque et de l'acide sorbique. a) Solution de référence mixte (33,33 mg/l)

- b) Extrait de confiture d'abricots surchargée à 200 ppm.
- (1) Acide benzoïque. (2) Acide sorbique. Sensibilité: 0.2 AUFS.

Autres conditions opératoires : cf texte.

#### - Réactifs.

- Solution d'acide chlorhydrique 0,1 M.
- · Méthanol qualité analytique.
- Acétonitrile qualité HPLC.
- Eau bidistillée en appareil de verre.
- Solution tampon acétate pH 3,9 ajouter 48 ml d'acide acétique concentré ( $\rho$  20 = 1,05 g/ml) à 15 g d'acétate d'ammonium, diluer à 1 litre avec de l'eau bidistillée. Ajuster le pH si nécessaire. Filtrer sur membrane MILLIPORE de 0,45  $\mu$ m.
  - Solutions de référence

Solutions mixtes de référence titrant respectivement

- • 33.33 mg/l en acide benzoïque et en acide sorbique
- • 16.67 mg/l en acide benzoïque et en acide sorbique
- • 1,67 mg/l en acide benzoïque et en acide sorbique.

Ces solutions sont préparées par dilution dans le méthanol à partir de deux solutions mères méthanoliques titrant respectivement 1 g/l en acide benzoïque et 1 g/l en acide sorbique.

- Mode opératoire.
- Préparation de l'échantillon à analyser.

Echantillon liquide placer 10 ml de jus de fruit dans une fiole jaugée de 20 ml, diluer avec quelques millilitres d'eau distillée, ajouter une goutte d'acide chlorhydrique concentré pour aciditier (pH = 2) et ajuster à 20 ml avec de l'eau distillée. Agiter pour homogénéiser puis placer la fiole dans un bain à ultra-sons. Filtrer sur papier filtre plissé.

Echantillon pâteux peser une prise d'essai exactement déterminée, voisine de 10 grammes, de confiture triturer avec quelques millilitres d'eau distillée tiède, transvaser quantitativement dans une fiole jaugée de 20 ml, ajouter une goutte d'acide chlorhydrique concentre et ajuster à 20 mi avec de l'eau distillée. Agiter pour homogénéiser, puis placer la fiole dans un bain à ultra-sons. Filtrer sur papier filtre plissé.

Le filtrat recueilli constitue la solution de l'échantillon à analyser.

• Extraction.

Conditionner la cartouche d'extraction par passage successif de 2 ml de méthanol et de 2 ml de solution d'acide chlorhydrique 0,1 M (débit régule a 0,4 ml/min.). Déposer 1 ml de filtrat. Laver à deux reprises par 2 ml de solution d'acide chlorhydrique 0,1 M. Sécher sous vide durant 3 min. environ. Eluer par 3 ml de méthanol. Ajuster a 3 ml avec du méthanol Filtrer l'extrait collecté sur papier filtre plissé.

Analyse chromatographique (CPL)

Injecter alternativement dans le chromatographe et à deux reprises la solution de rélérence et la solution de l'echantillon à analyser. Contrôler l'identité des temps de rétention des pics de la solution del référence et de la solution à analyser.

A partir des surfaces intégrées des pics enregistrés (ou des mesures des hauteurs de pics), determiner les concentrations en acides benzoïque et sorbique de l'échantillon

#### Résultats et discussion

Validation de la méthode proposée. Applications.

La méthode proposée a été soumise aux tests de validation permettant de vérifier la linéarité de la courbe d'étalonnage, de déterminer la sensibilité des dosages et les limites de détection. la répétabilité de l'analyse chromatographique, la reproductibilité de la méthode d'extraction et de dosage.

#### Linearite :

Nous avons déterminé le domaine de linéarité de la relation surface (ou hauteur) du pic/concentration à partir de solutions de reférence mixtes titrant 1 — 10 — 50 — 100 — 200 — 300 mg/l en acides benzoique et sorbique.

Nous avons établi les équations respectives des droites de régression et calculé les coefficients de corrélation. Ils sont dans tous les cas supérieurs à 0,999 (cl tableau l) ce qui permet d'utiliser pour les dosages les mesures de surfaces aussi bien que les hauteurs de pics.

L'intervalle de confiance calculé sur l'origine montre que toutes les droites d'étalonnage passent par l'origine (P=95 %).

Ces résultats justifient l'utilisation d'une seule solution de référence pour les dosages. Sensibilité

La sensibilité, définie par l'augmentation de la réponse par unité de masse (ng) et, la limite de détection, déterminée pour un rapport signal/bruit = 2, sont rapportées dans le tableau I. Les limites de détection, situées à 8 ng pour l'acide benzoïque et 5 ng pour l'acide sorbique sont inférieures à celles déterminées par chromatographie sur couche mince (4).

Répétabilité de l'analyse CPL:

La répétabilité de l'analyse chromatographique a été déterminée à deux niveaux de concentrations en acides benzoïque et sorbique (1 mg/l et 100 mg/l) par injections répétées des solutions, sept fois chacune.

Les valeurs des coefficients de variation (C.V.) rapportées dans le tableau I, indiquent une répétabilité de l'analyse satisfaisante, même à faible concentration.

Reproductibilité de la technique d'extraction et de dosage.

Recherche des erreurs systématiques

La fiabilité du procédé a été mise en évidence par l'analyse de trois échantillons d'une même confiture, additionnés d'acides benzoïque et sorbique aux concentrations de 10, 100 et 200 ppm.

Six prises d'essai de chacun des échantillons ont été soumises simultanément au trailement d'extraction proposé. Chacun des extraits obtenus a été injecté dans le chromatographe en alternance avec une solution de référence de même concentration.

La détermination de la concentration moyenne en acide benzoïque et en acide sorbique permet d'évaluer le rendement moyen de l'extraction.

Les résultats des essais appliqués à deux types de confitures (abricots et framboises) sont rassemblés dans le tableau II.

TABLEAU I Résultats des tests de validation

	Acide benzoïque	Acide sorbique
Domaine de linéarité (mg/l)	1 - 300	1 - 300
Coefficient de corrélation		
Surfaces de pics	0.9995	0.9999
Hauteurs de pics	0.9999	0.9999
Sensibilité* Hauteurs de pics	0.28 × 10 °	0,58 × 10 4
Limites de détection (ng)	8	5
Coefficients de variation (%) n = 7		
1 mg/l (hauteurs de pics)	4,06	2.39
100 mg/l (hauteurs de pics)	0,59	0,31
(Surfaces de pics)	0.46	1,26
	1	

<sup>&</sup>quot; exprimée en unités d'absorbance par ng

TABLEAU II - Reproductibilité de la méthode proposée

Erreur relative CV (%)  (%)  (n = 6)  -1.62  -0.29  +1.65  -3  +1.65  -3.3  +1.78  -1.99  +1.78  -0.92  2.53  -0.98  -0.98  -0.98  -0.92  2.53  -0.98  +1.51  +4.26  +4.26  +1.51  +4.26  +1.51  +4.26  +1.51  +4.26  -2.39  +1.01	-2.3 +1.78 -3.18 -6.60 -0.92 +0.21 +16.30 +0.57 +0.57	198,04 (s) 100,21 (h) 104,26 (s) 11,63 (h) 201,14 (h) 202,02 (s)	00 01	
1,12	+0,27	(2)	200	
1,12	+0 <u>'</u> 5'	10000	200	
1		100,27 (h)	00 00	- 8 -
•		100.27 (h)		2 02
1,12	+0,27		<del></del>	200
2,27	+1.01	202.02 (s)		200 200
3,31	+0,57	201.14 (h)		2
2,39	+ 16,30	11,63 (h)		•
2,57	÷4,26	104,26 (s)		
1,51	+0,21	100,21 (h)		001
3,14	96'0-	198,04 (s)	_	
2,53	-0,92		<u>-</u>	200
4,48	09'9-	198,16 (h)		10
6,11	-3,18	9,34 (h) 198,16 (h)		
3,17	+1,78	96,82 (s) 9,34 (h) 198,16 (h)		001
1,99	-2,3	101,78 (h) 96,82 (s) 9,34 (h) 198,16 (h)		
1,83		195,40 (s) 101,78 (h) 96,82 (s) 9,34 (h) 198,16 (h)		}
3,86	-2,61	194,78 (h) 195,40 (s) 101,78 (h) 96,82 (s) 9,34 (h) 198,16 (h)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	200
3,59	+5,60 -2,61	10,56 (h) 194,78 (h) 195,40 (s) 101,78 (h) 96,82 (s) 9,34 (h)		10
3,59	-3 +5,60 -2,61	97 (s) 10,56 (h) 194,78 (h) 195,40 (s) 101,78 (h) 96,82 (s) 9,34 (h)		01
2,79	+1,65 -3 +5,60 -2,61	101,65 (h) 97 (s) 10,56 (h) 194,78 (h) 195,40 (s) 101,78 (h) 96,82 (s) 9,34 (h)		001 00%
2,23	-0,29 +1,65 -3 +5,60	199,42 (s) 101,65 (h) 97 (s) 10,56 (h) 194,78 (h) 195,40 (s) 101,78 (h) 96,82 (s) 9,34 (h)		001 002
	-1,62 -0,29 +1,65 -3 +5,60	196,76 (h) 199,42 (s) 101,65 (h) 97 (s) 10,56 (h) 194,78 (h) 195,40 (s) 101,78 (h) 96,82 (s) 96,82 (h)		100

(h) calcule à partir des mesures de hauteurs de pics. (s) calcule à partir des mesures de surfaces de pics.

L'examen des résultats montre (à une exception près) un rendement moyen proche de 100 % (erreur relative inférieure à 5 %) et une bonne reproductibilité de l'extraction (CV=3 %).

Dans un cas cependant, celui de la confiture de framboises additionnée de 10 ppm d'acide benzoïque, un effet de surcharge, de plus de 16 % par rapport à la concentration ajoutée, a été observé. Ce résultat excédentaire est dû à la présence d'un pic interférent (situé au temps de rétention de l'acide benzoïque) dans le chromatogramme de l'extrait de cette même confiture sans additif. La modification du pH ou du pourcentage de solvant organique dans la phase mobile ne permet pas de lever cette interférence. Nous supposons que l'échantillon analysé contenait des traces d'acide benzoïque d'origine naturelle (< 10 ppm), comme celà a été précédemment signale pour les framboises (14). Il serait nécessaire d'analyser d'autres échantillons de confiture de framboises pour confirmer cette hypothèse.

#### CONCLUSION

La technique proposée constitue une première étape dans la recherche d'une méthode de dosage simultané des acides benzoïque et sorbique dans les produits dérivés de fruits.

Les résultats obtenus montrent l'intérêt de l'extraction sur phase solide, méthode rapide et efficace pour la purification de l'échantillon, adaptée à des dosages sensibles.

La fiabilité du dosage à été mise en évidence aux concentrations de 10 ppm en acides benzoïque et sorbique pour les échantillons étudiés (confitures d'abricots et de framboises). Les concentrations minimalés détectables ont été évaluées à 5 ppm d'acide benzoïque et à 3 ppm d'acide sorbique.

L'étude du traitement des échantillons sera développée par des essais systématiques sur d'autres types de préparations à base de fruits : nous envisageons parallèlement l'essai alternatif ou complémentaire d'autres phases solides (phase greffée diol, silice ou résines échangeuses d'ions) pour préciser l'apport respectif de ces phases dans le processus de purification des échantillons.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIE

- Produits dérives de fruits et de légumes. Dosage de l'acide sorbique. Norme française homologuée. Pr V 05 — 115 (1972).
- Fruits, légumes et produits dérivés. Dosage de l'acide sorbique. ISO 5519 (1978).
- 3. Fruits, légumes et produits derivés. Posage de l'acide benzoïque. ISO 5518 (1978).
- MANDROU B. and BRESSOLLE F.—TLC reflectometric determination of benzoic and sorbic acids in fruit beverages.
  - J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem., 1980, 63, 675-678.
- FROHLICH D.H. Optimized separation of benzoic and sorbic acid as preservatives in loodstuffs by reversed-phase HPLC.
   Journal of HRC and CC, 1982, 5, 158—160.
- SHER ALI M.—Rapid quantitative method for simultaneous determination of benzoic acid, sorbic acid and four parabens in meat and nonmeat products by liquid chromatography.
  - J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem., 1985, 68, 488-492.
- BUI L.V. and COOPER C.—Reverse phase liquid chromatographic determination of benzoic and sorbic acids in foods.
  - J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem., 1987, 70, 892-896.
- ARCHER A.W.—Determination of benzoic and sorbic acids in orange juice by high-performance liquid chromatography, Analyst, 1980, 105, 407—409.

- LEE H.S., ROUSEFF R.L. and FISHER J.F.—Determination of food preservatives in orange juice by reversed phase liquid chromatography. J. Food Sci., 1986, 51, 568—570.
- 10. BENNETT M.C. and PETRUS D.R.—Quantitative determination of sorbic acid and sodium benzoate in citrus fruit.
  - J. Food Sci., 1977. 42, 1220-1221.
- 11. PUTTEMANS M.L., DRYON L. and MASSART D.L.— Extraction of organic acids by ion-pair formation with tri-n-octylamine. Part V. Simultaneous determination of synthetic dyes, benzoic acid, sorbic acid and saccharin in soft drinks and lemonade syrups. J. Assoc. Off. Anal. Chem., 1984, 67, 880—885.
- MURRAY J. Absorption of benzoic and sorbic acids by herring and prawns in marinades. International Journal of Food Science and Technology, 1988, 23, 171—175.
- Milch, Milchpulver, Joghurt und andere gesäuerte Milch. Bestimmung des Gehalts an Benzoe und Sorbinsäure.
   Vorläufiger Internationaler IMV Standard 139 (1987). Milchwissenschaft, 1988, 43, 366—368.
- 14. NAGAYAMA T., NISHIJIMA M., YASDA K., SAITO K., KAMIMURA H., IBE A., USHIYAMA H., NAGAYAMA M. and NAOI Y.—Benzoic acid in fruits and fruit products. J. Food Hyg. Soc. Jpn. 1983, 24, 416—422.

			un de	NF V 04-109	409
NOUE EDANCAICE	MANCAICE	VIANDES ET PRODUITS A BASE DE VIANDE			
HONOLOGIIÉ	Acinée Ocurée	DÉTERMINATION DE LA TENĘUR EN NITRITES	V 04-409		Préparer une série de solutions étalons en transférant à la pipette 5, 10 et 20 m3 de cette solu-
	3000	(MÉTHODE DE RÉFÉRENCE)	Décembre 1974		tion dans das finles jauges de 100 m et en completen au ratircipara avec de 1 etc. Les solutions étalons contiennent 2,5 $-$ 5,0 et 10,0 $\mu_{\rm g}$ de nitrite de sodium par millilitre.
		AVANT-PROPOS			Les solutions étalons, ainsi que la solution de nitrite de sodium dont elles proviennent,doivent être préparées la jour de leur utilisation.
	٠ ٣	A se date d'homologation la présente nome est en concordence technique avec	ce technique avec		SOLUTIONS POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA COLORATION
	le projet . sont uniqu	le projet de norme internationale 150/D1S 2918 traitant du même obji sont uniquement d'ordte tédactionnel.	it. Las divergences	4.3.1	Salution I
	•	1, OBJET ET DOMAINE D'APPLICATION	-	·-···	Dissoucte net chauflege au bain d'eau 2 g de sulfanilamide (NII, -C.)Is, -SO, -NII,) dans 800 i d'eau, llefroidir et filtrer si nécessaire et ajouter, en agitant, 100 ml d'acide chlochydrique (p., m 1,19 g/ml). Complèter à 1 000 ml avec de l'eau.
<del></del>	teneur en	La presente nome unciti une methoue de faturone pour la udicimitation de teneur en nigitas des viendes et des produits à base de viende.		4.3.2	Solution 11
		2. DÉFINITION			Oissoudre, tans l'eau, 0.1 g de chlorure de M-naphtyl-1-dthylènediamine (C, 11, -K11, -K11, -K11, -K11). Compidier à 100 ml avec de l'eau.
	On: teneur en	On entend par teneur en nitrites des viandes et des produits à base de viande, la teneur en nitrites déterminée suivant le mode opératoire décrit dans la présente nome	base de viande, la la présente nome	£5.3	Solution III
	et exprim	ée en milligrammes de nitrite de sodium par kilogramme (p	arties par million).		Compléter à 1 000 ml, avec de l'eau, 445 ml d'acide chlothydrique (p, = 1,19 g/ml).
		3. PRINCIPE		4.3.4	Garder ces solutions dans des flacons brun foncé bien femés et les conserver eu réfrigérateur une semaine au métrimum.
<del>.</del>	Catalogue des protéi	Extraction & I'eau chaude de la viande ou du produit & base de viande, précipitation des profetionistions de l'Intalion, et présente des nitritais, obtended de la contraction d'une coloration rouge addition de produit de la coloration de la col	ande, précipitation e coloration rouge		5. APPAREILLAGE
	filtrat et n	filtrat et mesurage photométrique à une longueur d'ondo do 538 mm.	508 mm.		Matériel courant de laboratoire, et notamment :
		4. RÉACTIFS			Hachoir mécanirus à viande, type de laboratoire, muni d'une plaque perforée dont les trous ont un diamètre ne dépassant pas 4 mm.
	Tous	Tous les réactifs doivent être de qualité analytique. L'eau utilisé	L'eau utilisée doit être de l'eau	6.2	Balance analytique.
; 	SOLUTION	SOLUTIONS UTILISÉES POUR LA PRÉCIPITATION DES PROTÉINES		63	Fioles jaugées, I'IX, 200 et 1 000/B, NF B 35-307.
	Résetif 1			<b>9.4</b>	Pipettes jaugées à un trait, 10/A, NF B 35-305 et, si nécessaire, d'une autre capacité, selon le pré- lèvement aitquote (6.4).
	Diss dans de 7'e	Dissoudre 108 g d'hexacyanoferrate de potossium trihydraté dans de l'eau et compléter à 1 000 ml.	[K, Pb (CN). 311,0]	5.5	Bain d'aeu bouillenie.
4.1.2	Réactif 11			5.6	Colorimbire pholodicetrique ou spectrophotomètre avec cuves de 1 cm de parcours optique.
	Diss	Dissoudre 220 g d'acétate de zinc dibydraté [2h(CII,COO), 211,0] et 30	l et 30 ml d'acide	6.7	Papier filtre, à pils, de 15 cm de diamètre environ, exempt de nitrite.
4.1.3	Solution	Schleich sahrefe de brown		8. 8.	Fiole conique, 300 ml.
	Diss d'eau tiède	traborate disodique décahydraté oidir à la température du laborate	(Na,D,O,.1011,O) dans 1 000 ml	5	6. MODE OPÉRATOIRE PRÉPARATION DE L'ÉCHANTILLON POUR ESSAI
7	SOLUTION	SOLUTIONS ÉTALONS DE NITRITE DE SODIUM			Opérer à partir d'un échantillon représentatif d'au moins 200 g.
	Dist dans une fiole jaugé	Dissoude 1,000 g de nitrite de sodium (NaNO <sub>3</sub> ) dans de l'aau et dans une fiole jaugée, Transférer, à la pipette, 5 ml de cette solui fiole jaugée de 1,000 ml. Compléter au trait-repère.	de l'eau et compléter à 100 ml cette solution dans une aure		Le rendre homogène en le mélangeant après au moins deux passages dans le hachoir à viand (5.1), L'introduire dans un flacon étanche que l'on rempilit complètement et le conserver en évitantoute délérioratien et tout changement de sa composition.
	:				* Analyser l'échantillon pour essai le plus rapidement possible, mais toujours dans les 24 h
Home per peritité J.O. du	Homologude per seráté ju 4-12-74 J.O., du 3-12-74		© AFNOR 1974 Druis de reproduction et de traduction reservés pour tous pays.		NOTE Dany le cas des produits non cuits, analyser l'échantillon immédiatement après homo
144.0				_	géndtéallon.

**— 26 —** 

NF V 04-409

MODE DE CALCUL ET FORMULE

7.

Calcular la teneur en nitrites de l'échantillon, exprimés en milligrammes de nitrite de sodiun par kilogramme, au moyen de la formule :

7. EXPRESSION DES RÉSULTATS

NaNO, = c × 2 000

Tanavaser quantitativement la prise d'essai dans la fíole conique (5,8) et ajouter successive-ment 5 ml de solution saturée de borax (4,1,3) et 100 ml d'eau à une température minimale de 70 °C;

Peser à 0,001 g près, environ 10 g de l'échantillon pour essai.

PRISE D'ESSAI

7

DÉPROTÉINATION

۳. و

Chauffer la fiole pendant 15 min au bein d'eau bouillante (6.5) et agiter à plusieurs reprises.

Laisser refroidir à la température ambiante la fiole et son contenu. Ajouter successivement 2 ml du réactif 1 (4.1.1) et 2 ml du réactif 1 (4.1.2). Mélanger soigneusement après chaque addition.

·S

est la masse, en grammes, de la prise d'essai,

E >

est le volume, en millilites, de la partie aliquote de filtrat (voir 6.4) prélevée pour la détermination photométrique, est la concentration en nitrite de sodium, exprimée en microgrammes par millilitre lue sur la courbe d'étalonnée et correspondant à l'absorbance de la solution préparée à partir de la prise d'éssai (voir 6.4).

Prendre comme résultat la moyenne arithmétique des résultats des deux déterminations, si les conditions de répétabilité (voir 7.2) sont remplies. Exprimer le résultat à 1 mg près.

RÉPÉTABILITÉ

La différence entre les résultats de deux déterminations effectuées simultanément ou rapidement l'une après l'autre par le même analyste ne doit pas être supérieure à 10 % de la teneur en nitrites.

Ajouter 10 ml de solution ( 4.3.1) puis 6 ml de solution III (4.3.3), mélanger et laisser la solution pendant 6 mis. à la température ambiante, à l'obscurité.

Ajouter 2 mi de "solution II (4.3.2), mélanger et laissar la solution pendant 3 min à la température ambiante, à l'obscurité. Complèter su trait-repère svec de l'eau.

Mesurer l'absorbance de la solution au colorimètre photoélectrique ou su spectrophotomètre (5.6) dans une cure de 1 ca de parcours optique à une longueur d'onde d'environ 538 mm.

SI l'absorbance de la solution colorée obtenue à partir de la prise d'essai est supérieure se celle ce la solution étation is plus concentée, recommencer la détermination en dimi-nuant la quantié de littes préfevée à la pipette,

NOTE :

Effectuer deux ditterminations sur le même échantition pour essai

Prélever à la pipatte une partie aliquote du filtrat-jV mil mais pas plus de 25 mi ; l'introduire dans une fiole jaugét: de 100 mi (5.3) et ajouter de l'eau pour obtenir un volume d'environ 60 mi.

DETERMINATION

7.

Métanger soigneusement le contenu de la fiole jaugée et filtrer sur le papier filtre à plis (5.7) (7,

Laisser reposer 30 min à la température ambiante. Compléter avec de l'eau, au trait repère

Transvaser dans une fiole jaugée de 200 ml.(5.3),

7.7

8. PROCES-VERBAL D'ESSAI

Le procès-verbal d'essai doit indiquer la méthode utilisée, et les résultats obtenus, il doit, en outre, mentionner tous les détails opératoires non prévus dans cette norme, ou facultatifs, ainsique les incidents évantuels susceptibles d'avoir agi sur les résultats.

Le procès-verbal d'essai doit donner tous les renseignements nécessaires à l'identification complète de l'échantillon.

COURSE D'ÉTALONNAISE . S

Transférer à la pipette respectivement dans quatre fioles jaugées de 100 ml (5.3), 10 ml d'eau et 10 ml de chacune des trois solutions étalons de nitrite de sodium (4.2) représentant 0 -2.5 - 5.0 - 10.0 ug de nitrite par millilitre.

Dans chaque fiole ajouter de l'eau pour obtenir un volume de 60 ml environ et procéder comme décrit en 6.4.

Tracer la courbe d'étalonnage en portant les absorbances mesurées en fonction dos concentra-tions, en microgrammen par millilitre, des solutions étalons.

Le même filtrat déprotéiné peut être utilisé pour un dosage des nitrates ou des chlorures.  $\mathfrak{E}$ 

Meal and meat products. Determination of pitrate content fectorence wethout NF V 04 410 1" TIRAGE 12-74

**— 28 —** 

7.2.3

Matériel courant de laboratoire, et notamment :

type de laboratoire, muni d'une plaque dont les trous ont un mm. Hacholt mécanique (i viande, t diamètre ne dépassant pas 4

Jalance analytique

6.2 63

6.1

Fioles Jaugées, 100, 200 et 1000/B, NF B 35-307

Pipettes jaugées à un trait, 20, 10/A, NF B 35-305 et, si nécessaire, d'une sutre capacité, selon le prélèvement aliquote (7.8.1).

3ain d'eau bouillante.

6.5 6.6

4.0

Papier filtre à pils, de 15 cm de diamètre environ, exempt de nitrites et de nitrates.

Apparell en verre, destiné à la réduction des nitrates (voir figure). 6.7

Colorimètre photoélentrique ou spectrophotomètre avec cuves de 1 cm de parcours optique. 6.8

Flote contque, de 300 ml. 8:0

## MODE OPÉRATORE

PRÉPARATION DE L'ÉCHANTILLON POUR ESSAI

7.1

Le rendre homigène en le mélangeant après au moins deux passages dans le hachoir a viande (6.1). L'introduire dans un flacon étanche que l'on rempilt compiètement et assurer sa conservation en évitant toute détérioration et changement de sa composition. Opérer à partir d'un échantillon représentatif d'au moins 200 g.

Analyser l'échanti' on pour essai le plus rapidement possible, mais toujours dans les 24

NOTE:

Dans le cas des produits non cuits, analyser l'échantillon immédiatement eprès homogénéisation,

PRÉPARATION DE LA COLONNE DE CADMIUM

7.

Placer 3 à 5 baguettes de zinc (5.2) dans le solution de sulfate de cadmium (5.3) contenue dens un bétiter (11 de solution de sulfate de cadmium suffit pour préparer une 7.2.1

 Enlever, toutes les 1 ou 2 h, le cadmium métallique spongleux déposé sur les bapuet les de zinc, en remuent celles-ci dans la solution ou en les frottant l'une contre l'autre. colonne de cadmium)

Finalement, après 6 à 8 h. décanter la solution et laver le dépôt deux fois avec 1 l d'asu distillée, en prerant soin que le cadmium soit continuellement recouvert d'une couche de liquide.

7.2.2

Transvaser le dépôt de cadmium au moyen de 400 mi de solution d'acide chlorhy-drique (5.4) dans un appareil mélangeur pour taboratoire et mélanger pendant 10 s. Remettre le contenu du mélangeur dans le bécher, Agiter de temps en temps le dépôt de cadmium à l'aide d'une baguette de verre. Laisser reposer pendant une nuit dans la solution d'acide chlorhydrique.

Décenter la solution et laver la bouillie de cadmium deux fois aver. 1 l d'eau à chaque Remuer encore une fols, efin d'éliminer toutes les bulles d'air du cadmium 흥 Adapter un tampon en fibre de verre au fond de la colonne en verre destinée à contenir le cadmium (voir figure)

Transvaser et laver le cadmium dans la colonne en verre en utilisant de l'eau jusqu'à ce que la hauteur de cadmium atteigne environ 17 cm. Vider la colonne de temps en temps pendant le remplissage, mais en prenant soin que le niveau du liquide ne tombe pas audessous du sommet du ill de cadmium. Éliminer les inclusions de gas (par exemple à l'aide d'une alguille à tricoter). Le liquide doit s'écouler avec une vitesse maximate de 3 ml/min.

PRISE D'ESSA!

2

Peser, à 0,001 g près, 10 g de l'échantillon pour essal

DÉPROTÉINATION 4.7 Transvaser quentitativement la prise d'essai dans la ficie conique (6.9) et ajouter, successivement, 5 ml de solution saturée de borax (5.1.3) et 100 ml d'eau à une température minimale de 70 °C. Chauffer la fiole pendant 15 min su bain d'eau bouillante (6.5) et agiter à plusieurs reprises.

Laisser refroldir à la température ambiante la fiole et son contenu et ajouter succes-sivement 2 ml du réactif (5,1,1) et 2 ml du réactif (1 (5,1,2). Mélanger soigneusement après chaque addition. Transvaser dans une flole jaugée de 200 ml (6.3). Laisser reposer pendant 30 minà la température ambiante. Compléter jusqu'au trait-repère avec de l'eau.

Mélanger soigneusement le contenu de la fiole jaugée et filtrer sur un papier filtre à plis (6.6) (\*).

PRÉ-TRAITEMENT DE LA COLONNE DE CADMIUM

7.5

Laver la colonne de cadmium successivement avec 25 mi de solution d'acide chlorhy-drique (5.4), 50 mi d'eau et 25 mi de la solution tampon ammoniacale (5.5) diluée à 1 + 9. Éviter que le niveau du liquide dans l'entonnoir ne tombe au-dessous du sommet du tube adducteur capillaire de la colonne.

CONTRÔLE DU POUVOIR RÉDUCTEUR DE LA COLONNE DE CADMIUM

7.6

Prélever 20 ml de solution étaion de nitrate de potassium (5.8) avec une pipette, les verser dans le réservoir au sommet de la colonne, et sjouter, immédiatement après, 5 ml de la solution tampon, ammoniacale (5.5). Recueillir l'effluent dans une fiole jaugée de 100 ml (6.3). 7.6.1

Lorsque le réservoir est presque vide, laver les parois avec environ 15 ml d'eau et répé-ter la même opération avec une autre fraction de 15 ml d'eau. 7.6.2

Lorsque cette fraction s'est écoulée dans la colonne, remplir le réservoir compiètement

Après avoir recueilli presque 100 ml de liquide, enlever la fiole de la colonne. Ajuster au trait-repère avec de l'eau. 7.6.3

, Introduire, à la pipette, 10 ml d'étuat dans une fiole jaugée de 100 ml (6.3) et poursuivre seton les indications de 7.8.2 à 7.8.4. 7.6.4

(\*) Utiliser le même filtrat déprotéiné pour le dosage des nitrites (voir 8.1)

		•	
•			,
•	•		

# 8. EXPRESSION DES RÉSULTATS

MODE DE CALCUL ET FORMULE

2

Si la concentration de l'éluat en ritrites, déterminée à partir de la courbe d'étalonnage (voir 7.9), est inférieure à 0.9  $\mu_{\rm g}$  de nitrite de sodium par militière (c'est-à-dire 90 % de la valeur théorique), la colonne de cadmium ne peut être utilisée.

7.8.5

Introduire, à la pipette, dans le réservoir situé au sommet de la colonne, 20 ml du filtrat (7.4) et, en même temps ou immédiatement après, 5 ml de solution tampon ammoniacale (5.5).

RÉDUCTION DES NITRATES EN NITRITES

7.7

Recueiliir l'effluent de la colonne dans une fiole jaugée de 100 ml (6.3),

Procéder comme spécifié en 7.6.2 et 7.6.3.

DÉTERMINATION

7.8

7.8.1

7.8.2

7.8.3

Calculer la teneur en nitrate de l'échantillon, exprimée en milligrammes de nitrate de potașsium par kilogramme, au moyen de la formula :

$$KNO_3 = 1.465 \left( c \times \frac{10000}{m \times V} - NaNO_2 \right)$$

de la prise d'essai.

c est la concentration de nitrite de sodium, en microgrammes par milititre, lue sur la courbe d'étaionnage, correspondant à l'absorbance de la solution préparée à partir de la prise d'essar (voir 7.8.4).

de nitrite de de la norme

Prendre comme résultat le moyenne arithmétique des deux déterminations si les conditions de répétabilité (voir 8.2) sont remplies. Noter le résultat à 1 mg près.

La différence entre les résultats de deux déterminations effectuées simultanément ou rapidement l'une après l'autre, par le môme analyste, ne doit pas être supérieure à 10 % de la toneur en nitrates.

9. PROCÉS-VERBAL D'ESSA!

Le procès-verbal doit indiquer la méthode utilisée et les résultats obtenus : il doit, en outre, mentionner tous les détails opératoires non prévus dans la présente norme ou facultatifs, ainsi que les incidents éventuels susceptibles d'avoir agi sur les résultats.

Le procès-verbal d'essai doit donner tous les renseignements nécessaires à l'identification complète de l'échantillon.

NF V 04-410 NF V 04-4

Introduire, à la pipette, dans une fiole jaugée de 100 mi (6.3), une partie aliquote de l'élust (Vmi) ne dépassent pas 25 mi et ajouter de l'eau de façon à obtenir un volume de 60 mi environ.

m est la masse, en grammes,

V est le volume, en milititres, de la partie aliquote d'éluat (voir 7.8.1),

NaNO<sub>2</sub> est la teneur en nitrite de l'échantillon, exprimée en milligrammes sodium par kilogramme et déterminée conformément aux prescriptions NF V 04-409.

8.2

Mesurar l'absorbance de la solution au colorimètre photoélectrique ou au spectrophotomètre (6.8) dans une cuve de 1 cm de parcours optique à une longueur d'onde d'environ 538 nm.

Ajouter 2 ml de solution II (5.7.2), mélanger et taisser la solution pendant 3 min à la température ambiente, à l'obscurité. Complèter au trait repère avec de l'eau.

Ajouter 10 mil de solution (5.7.1) puis 6 ml dersolution III (5.7.3), métanger et laisser le solution pendant 5 min à le température ambiente, à l'obscutité.

Effectuer deux déterminations sur le même échantillon pour essai.

Si l'absorbance de la solution colorée obtenue à parir de la prise d'essai est supérfeure à celle de la solution étaion la plus concentrée, recommencer la détermination en diminuant la quantité d'étuat prélevée à la pipette en 7.8.1.

COURBE D'ÉTALONNAGE

6

7.8.5

Transférer, à le pipette, respectivement dans quatre fioles jaugées de 100 ml (6.3), 10 ml d'eau et 10 ml de chacune des trois solutions étalons de nitrite de sodium (5.6), représentant 0 - 2.5 - 5.0 et 10.0 µg de nitrite per millilitre.

Dans chaque fiole, ajouter de l'eau pour obtenir un volume de 60 ml environ, et procéder comme décrit de 7.8.2 à 7.8.4.

Tracer la courbe d'étalonnage en portant les absorbances mesurées en fonction des concentrations, en microgrammes par milititre de solution étalon de nitrite de sodium.

7.8.4

NF V 04-410

Additif & le norme

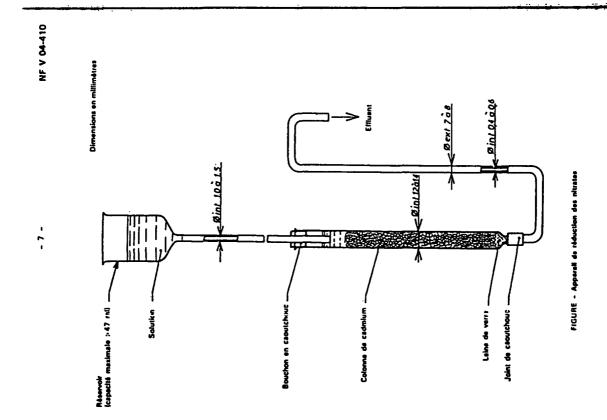
Si l'on souhaite Eviter le passage de l'Échantillon dans la colonne de Cadmium (point 7.7), procéder comme suit :

- Introduire 4 g de Cd (comme préparé pour le passage sur la colonne) dans une fiole jaugée de 250 ml.

- Agiter aur agitateur mécanique 15 à 20 min. Filtrer aur papier filtre en recueillant le filtrat dans une fiole jaugée de 100 mi. - Ajouter 20 ml du filtrat obtenu en 7.4

- Ajuster à 100 ml et procéder à la détermination comme indiqué en 7.8.

- Rincer en collectant les eaux de rincage dans la flole jaugée.



DOCUMENT 6

Ann. Fals. Exp. Chim. - Octobre-Novembre-Décembre 1996 - 89 - N° 937 - pp. 247-253

#### ARTICLE ORIGINAL

### Méthode de dosage du cyclamate dans les aliments\*

#### Christian TRICARD<sup>1</sup>, Jeanne-Marie CAZABEIL et Bernard MEDINA

1. Laboratoire de la DGCCRF, 351, cours de la Libération, 33405 Talence, France. Tél. 56 84 86 77. Fax 56 84 66 71.

#### **SUMMARY**

#### Method of analysis of cyclamate in foods

Sodium and calcium cyclamate are new sweeteners authorized in the E.U. The authors propose a chromatographic method to determine the quantity of this sweetener in food by ion chromatography and conductivity detector. The method was tested on various food products and the repeatability, limit of determination and recovery are specified.

Key-words: cyclamate, sweetener, ion chromatography, quantity determination.

#### RÉSUMÉ

Le cyclamate de sodium et de calcium sont de nouveaux édulcorants autorisés en Europe. Les auteurs proposent une méthode de chromatographie ionique avec détection conductimétrique afin de quantifier cet édulcorant dans les aliments. La méthode a été testée sur différentes denrées alimentaires et la répétabilité, la limite de quantification et les taux de recouvrement ont été précisés.

Mots clés : cyclamate, édulcorant, chromatographie ionique, dosage.

#### INTRODUCTION

La Directive Européenne 94/35 du 30 juin 1994 [1] relative à l'emploi des édulcorants dans les denrées alimentaires reconnaît l'acide cyclamique et ses sels de sodium et de calcium comme additif édulcorant intense (E 952).

<sup>\*</sup> Communication présentée le 25 juin 1996 à Bordeaux.

Déjà certains pays européens ont admis l'usage de ce produit.

L'acide cyclohexane sulfamique et le cyclohexane sulfamate de sodium ou de calcium (cyclamate) peuvent être ajoutés à des doses variables selon le type d'aliments :

- 400 mg/l dans les boissons non alcoolisées,
- 250 mg/kg dans les desserts et produits similaires;
- 250 à 1 600 mg/kg dans divers produits dont les préparations complètes de régime et les compléments alimentaires.

Ces édulcorants présentent un pouvoir sucrant important, 40 fois celui du saccharose pour l'acide, 30 fois pour les sels [2].

Sur le plan technologique, c'est un additif intéressant dans la mesure où il est stable à la chaleur, en solution de pH 2 à 8 et la solubilité est élevée (210 g/l) [3].

Du point de vue toxicologique [3], il faut noter certains produits de décomposition qui ont jusqu'à maintenant limité son emploi, en effet, la présence de cyclohexylamine (cancérogène faible) est à surveiller. La réglementation, à travers les critères de pureté définis, prévoit une teneur maximale en cyclohexylamine (10 mg/kg) dans cet additif.

Étant donné les conditions d'emploi de cet édulcorant, nous avons développé une méthode de dosage destinée à l'analyse de tous types de produits alimentaires car celle qui est définie par l'AOAC [4] est longue et difficile à mettre en œuvre. Notre méthode présente un seuil de quantification suffisamment bas et nous l'avons testée sur trois types d'aliments jus de fruits, confiture de fraise et substitut de repas au chocolat.

#### 1. MATÉRIELS ET MÉTHODE

#### 1.1. Appareillage

- Chromatographe ionique DIONEX série 4000 équipé d'un passeur d'échantillons AS40, d'une boucle d'injection de 50 µl et d'un suppresseur chimique AMMSII.
  - Colonne et précolonne anioniques AS11 et AG11 DIONEX.
  - Détecteur PED DIONEX réglé pour les mesures de conductivité (échelle 10 μs).
  - Matériel de filtration : microdisques GHP ACRODISC GF 0,45 µm GELMAN.

#### 1.2. Réactifs

- Eau déminéralisée et microfiltrée à 18 MΩ.cm (cartouches MC DS MICROMEG et MilliQ MILLIPORE).
  - NaOH en solution à 50 % (BAKER Référence 7067).
  - Méthanol pour HPLC (PROLABO Référence 20 834 325).
  - Sodium cyclohexane sulfamate purum (FLUKA Référence 71440).
- Solution de régénérant : H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> Normapur PROLABO dans l'eau déminéralisée (1 ml/l).

#### 1.3. Méthode

#### Préparation des solutions étalons et des échantillons

L'étalonnage du système chromatographique est réalisé avec trois points à l'aide de solutions de cyclamate de sodium à 0, 5 et 10 mg/l dans l'eau déminéralisée.

Les échantillons liquides sont dilués au 1/10 (jus de fruits) puis microfiltrés.

Les produits solides (substitut de repas au chocolat) et pâteux (confiture de fraise) sont mis en solution dans l'eau (5 g dans 100 ml), agités 5 mn dans un bac à ultrasons puis microfiltrés avant injection.

Les ajouts de cyclamate de sodium ont été effectués dans les fioles de 100 ml à l'aide d'une solution mère à 20 g/l après avoir versé 10 ml de jus de fruit ou 5 g d'échantillons (confiture ou substitut de repas).

#### Conditions chromatographiques

La phase mobile est constituée d'un gradient d'élution à partir de deux phases A (eau 80 % méthanol 20 % contenant NaOH à 0,5 mM) et B (eau 80 % méthanol 20 % contenant NaOH à 100 mM).

- · Les conditions d'élution sont les suivantes :
- débit 2,0 ml/min.
- conditionnement 10 min (100 % A), palier dè 2 min après injection (100 % A) puis 85 % A en 8 min et 65 % A en 5 min.

#### 2. RÉSULTATS ET DISCUSSION

#### 2.1. Caractérisation de la méthode de dosage

#### Seuil de détection, quantification et interférences

Compte tenu du bruit de fond et de la dérive de la ligne de base liée au gradient d'élution, il est possible d'intégrer un pic de cyclamate de sodium en solution aqueuse correspondant à une concentration de 0,1 mg/l.

Conformément aux modalités de caractérisation des méthodes d'analyse définies par la norme NF V 03110 [5], on considérera le seuil de quantification égal à trois fois le seuil de détection soit environ 0,3 mg/l.

En fait, ces seuils de détection et de quantification sont relativement théoriques. Il est préférable d'envisager une approche par type de matrice.

Dans des milieux simples (sodas, jus de fruits) où le chromatogramme ne fait pas apparaître de pics interférants dans la zone où est élué le cyclamate (figure 1), ces seuils ainsi définis sont acceptables. Il faut néanmoins tenir compte de la dilution de l'échantillon; ce qui donne un seuil de quantification d'environ 3 mg/l dans le produit brut

Pour des échantillons plus complexes, tels les substituts de repas (figures 2 et 3), des pics interférents apparaissent dans la zone d'élution du cyclamate. Ils correspondent pour cette matrice à un surdosage d'environ 10 mg/kg de cyclamate.

À titre d'exemple, les figures 4 et 5 représentent les chromatogrammes d'une solution de confiture avec et sans ajout de cyclamate. On remarquera qu'il n'y a pas d'interférence notable et ainsi, il est possible de doser des teneurs de l'ordre de 10 mg/kg de cet additif dans ces produits.

#### Linéarité

Une série de solutions contenant 0, 1, 5, 10, 20, 40 mg/l de cyclamate de sodium a ètè analysée.

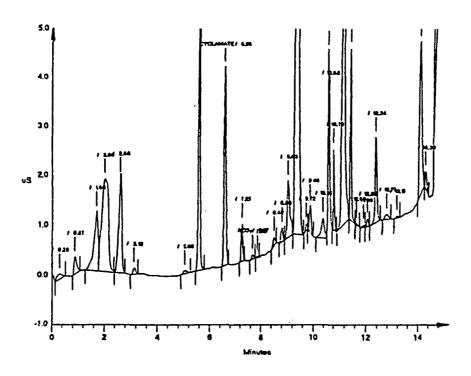


Figure 1

Chromatogramme d'un jus de fruit supplémenté avec 481 mg/l de cyclamate de sodium

L'équation de la droite de régression est de la forme y = ax + b avec a et b en unités d'aire d'intégration et x en mg/l. Son coefficient de régression est de 0,9999.

#### Répétabilité intralaboratoire

Dix analyses d'une solution synthétique contenant 10 mg/l de cyclamate a donné une estimation de l'écart type  $\neq$ e S = 0,0355 mg/l soit une répétabilité d'environ 0.1 mg/l.

Ces valeurs apparaissent très basses et ne sont pas extrapolables à une répétabilité calculée sur des échantillons de matrice plus complexe.

#### Détermination des taux de recouvrement

Des échantillons de jus de fruit, confiture de fraise et de substitut de repas au chocolat ont été analysés avant et après ajout de quantités connues de cyclamate de sodium.

Les résultats des dosages sont rassemblés dans le tableau I et les figures 4 et 5 montrent deux exemples de chromatogrammes de produits supplémentés.

Les résultats obtenus indiquent une bonne adéquation entre les ajouts effectués et les teneurs mesurées.

Les supplémentations effectuées dans le substitut de repas donnent des taux de recouvrement plus variables et notamment pour un ajout élevé qui fait apparaître un déficit notable.

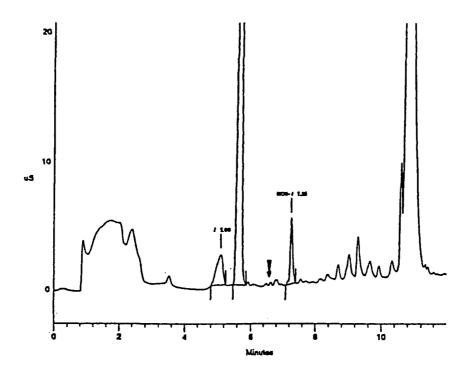


Figure 2
Chromatogramme d'un substitut de repas non supplémenté en cyclamate de sodium

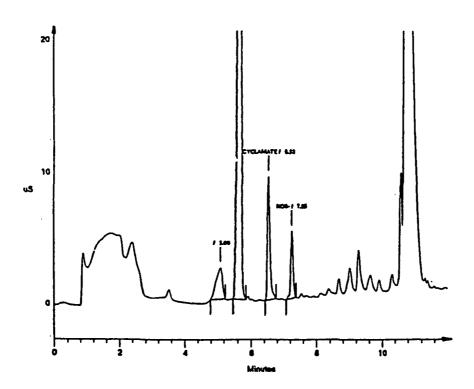


Figure 3

Chromatogramme d'un substitut de repas supplémenté avec 566 mg/kg de cyclamate de sodium

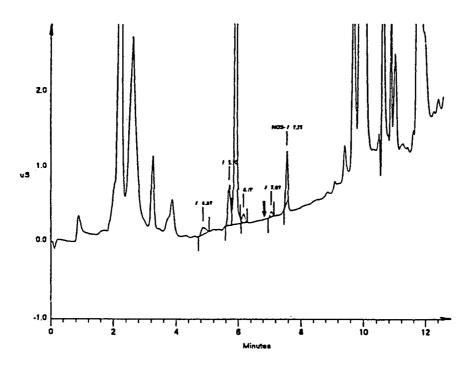


Figure 4

Chromatogramme d'une confiture ne contenant pas de cyclamate de sodium

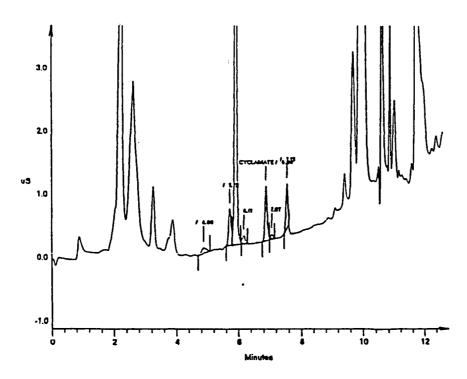


Figure 5

Chromatogramme d'une confiture supplémentée avec 578 mg/kg

de cyclamate de sodium

Tableau I

Détermination des taux de recouvrement en cyclamate de sodium pour trois matrices différentes

Nature	Quantité ajoutée	Quantité mesurée	Taux de recouvrement
	mg/l ou mg/kg	mg/l ou mg/kg	%
Jus de fruit	99.4	97	97,6
	481.5	485	100,8
Confiture	39,8	42	105,5
	577,8	612	105,9
Substitut de repas	39	43	110,3
	566	526	92,9

## CONCLUSION

La méthode de dosage du cyclamate de sodium qui est décrite présente des caractéristiques intrinsèques tout à fait satisfaisantes : répétabilité et linéarité mesurées en solution synthétique, les seuils de quantification dans diverses matrices et un taux de recouvrement convenable même dans des échantillons à priori difficiles à analyser.

L'utilisation de cet additif dans les conditions définies par la réglementation peut être ainsi facilement contrôlée.

Des essais interlaboratoires seront prochainement mis en place afin de valider cette méthode.

## RÉFÉRENCES BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES

- Directive 94/35/CE du Parlement européen et du Conseil, du 30 juin 1994, concernant les édulcorants destinés à être employés dans les denrées alimentaires. J.O.C.E., L237 du 10/09/1994;
- Directive 95/31/CE de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1995 établissant les critères de pureté spécifiques pour les édulcorants pouvant être utilisés dans les denrées alimentaires. J.O.C.E., L 178/1 du 28/07/1995.
- 3. J. DOUCET. Edulcorants intenses. In : Additifs et auxiliaires de fabrication dans les industries agro-alimentaires. Lavoisier éditeur, APRIA, Paris, (1992), 313-342.
- 4. Sodium cyclamate and calcium cyclamate in canned fruit. In: Official Methods of Analysis. AOAC éditeur, ARLINGTON, (1990), vol 2, 1168-1169.
- 5. Protocole d'évaluation d'une méthode alternative d'analyse quantitative par rapport à une méthode de référence. AFNOR-V 03 110, juillet 1993.

TOOD ADDITIVES AND CONTAMINANTS, 1995, VOL. 12, NO. 1, 9-19

DOCUMENT 7

Determination of annatto in high-fat dairy products, margarine and hard caudy by solvent extraction followed by high-performance liquid chromatography

## FRANK E. LANCASTER and JAMES F. LAWRENCE

Food Research Division, Bureau of Chemical Safety, Food Directorate, Health Protection Branch, Ottowa, Ontario KIA 0L2, Canada

(Received 16 February 1994; revised 17 March 1994; accepted (1 April 1994)

Utilizing solvents such as ethanolic aqueous ammonia, petroleum ether, hexane and chloroform, annatto components  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -norbixin and  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -bixin were extracted from choose, butter, margarine and hard candy. After transferring the extract into a solution of aqueous acctic acid in methanol, bixin and norbixin were determined quantilatively using high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and an absorbance detector set at 500 nm. Recovery of norbixin from spiked cheese samples averaged 92-6% over a range of 1 to 110  $\mu$ g/g. Commercial cheese samples were found to contain 1-1-68-8  $\mu$ g/g total norbixin, and two samples also contained 5-1-5-6  $\mu$ g/g total bixin. Samples of uncoloured butter were spiked with bixin and recovery averaged 93-2% over a range of 0-1 to 445  $\mu$ g/g. Levels of 0-2  $\mu$ g/g total bixin and 0-91  $\mu$ g/g total norbixin were found in one commercial butter sample; the others contained trace levels of both compounds. Hard candies were prepared in the laboratory and recovery studies conducted. Recovery of norbixin averaged 85%.

Keywords: annatto, bixin, norbixin, food colour, cheese, butter, margarine, hard candy, ... HPI C

## Introduction

Increased public awareness of food colours has produced a stronger demand to substitute natural colours, such as annatto, for synthetics. Natural colours are sometimes perceived, often without valid proof, to be less harmful and more acceptable for use in foods. Annatto, cochineal and  $\beta$ -carotene are three of the most popular natural colours. While the latter has been widely researched, it appears that methodology, particularly quantitative, for the former two is less extensive.

Since the last century, annatto has been a popular colouring agent for cheese and butter. The principal colouring constituents in annatto are carotenoids. Bixin (figure 1) occurs in oil-soluble annatto in cis and trans forms, known as  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -bixin respectively, because of geometrical isomerism around the 5,6-carbon atoms. Water-soluble annatto contains  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -norbixin, similar in structure to the bixins, except that the terminal methyl ester group has been removed by saponification, and both carboxyl groups are in their sodium or potassium salt form (Smith et al. 1983). Three decades ago, the composition of oil-soluble annatto colours was described by McKeown (1961, 1963, 1965) and McKeown and Mark (1962). Since that time, other researchers have focused on the properties of both bixin and water-soluble norbixin (Reith and Gielen 1971), or the extraction and chemistry of annatto (Preston and Ricard 1980). For many years, annatto compounds have been studied using thin-layer chromatography (TLC) (Kanada et al. 1981. Tirimanna 1981, Miyamoto et al. 1991), and in 1984 Amakawa et al. published what appears to be the first method incorporating high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

1984-1938/95 SID 00 (0 1995 Tivley & Francis Url.

Figure 1. Structures of bixin.

In 1991, it was decided to conduct a study of annatto in order to update and modernize our methodology, to review and assess published methods, and if necessary develop modern methods for the determination of annatto in the food group in which it is used most extensively, i.e. high fat dairy products. Water-soluble annatto also appears in confectionery products, snack foods and ice cream. Therefore, it was decided to test first the effects of sugar and heat on water-soluble norbixin before examining more complex food items. Candy-making has proved to be a useful technique (Lancaster and Lawrence 1986, 1992) when examining a food colour for stability because both heat and sugar are utilized. Additional information, for example the effect of acidic ingredients such as citric acid, is also provided. It was also expected that some of the analytical techniques developed during a candy study could be utilized when analysing more complex food products.

Also, commercial samples of butter and cheese were examined, and recovery and degradation studies conducted. The methods described here resulted from that study.

## Experimental

## Materials

Concentrated (90%) bixin crystals (Warner-Jenkinson Canada) and norbixin powder (containing 28.6% and 13.2% norbixin, and additional components extracted by alkaline media) (Warner-Jenkinson Canada and Pointing Canada, respectively) were used for recovery studies, as spiking standards and during candy preparation. Purity was determined using HPLC and spectrophotometry. Stock solutions of norbixin (150 mg norbixin powder/100 ml 0.2% sodium hydroxide in water) and bixin (50 mg bixin crystals/100 ml 0.08% sodium hydroxide in methanol) were prepared no more than 24 h before use.

All solvents were of HPLC or analytical-reagent (AR) grade. Petroleum ether (30°-60°C) (Caledon) and chloroform (Caledon) were distilled in glass. Celite 545° (Fisher) was combined with all samples before extraction.

## Preparation of hard candy

A 100 g portion of granulated sugar, 50 g corn syrup. I g p-glucose, I g citric acid and 50 ml distilled water were combined in a tared 600 ml beaker, and mixed thoroughly. The beaker was transferred to a hot plate (medium heat), a candy thermometer was suspended in the sugar mixture and the solution was heated, and stirred occasionally. When the temperature of the candy reached 135°C, 5 ml water-soluble annatto containing a known amount of porbixin was added. For example, 1-43 g norbixin powder, which was 28.6% norbixin, was combined with 0-2 g NaOH in a 100 ml volumetric flask, diluted to volume with distilled water, and shaken occasionally until the powder dissolved. A 5 ml aliquot of this solution was combined with the hot candy and mixed thoroughly. When the temperature of the candy reached 152°C, the heat source was removed.

The hot candy was poured into a tared aluminium tray, allowed to cool for 15 min, then transferred to a freezer. The beaker containing the residue was allowed to cool, then weighed after it reached room temperature. The difference between this weight and the original weight of the empty beaker was added to the weight of the candy in the tray. After the candy hardened, the tray was removed from the freezer, weighed, and total yield determined (ca 152 g). The candy was transferred to a plastic bag, sealed, and stored in the freezer until required.

## Extraction of hard candy

A 20.0 g portion of uncrushed candy was transferred quantitatively into a tared 230 ml glass centrifuge tube, 50.0 ml distilled water was added, and the tube was capped then shaken mechanically for ca 7 min or until the candy dissolved. If spiking was required, a known amount of norbixin was combined with the candy solution. In a fume hood, 50.0 ml 0.5% acetic acid in chloroform was added, and the tube was capped then shaken for 1 min. The cap was loosened then tightened again after 30 s in order to release pressure produced by the chloroform. The solution was centrifuged at 1800 rpm for 10 min.

The chloroform layer was removed using a 25 or 50ml pipette and bulb, filtered by draining through a chloroform-washed glass wool pledget in the stem of a powder funnel, and collected in a 100ml volumetric flask. The aqueous layer was retained for further extraction, as described below. The funnel and wool were rinsed with chloroform in order to remove remaining colour, and the wash collected in the same flask. A 0-25 ml portion of acetic acid was added to the flask, the contents diluted to volume with chloroform then mixed. An appropriate volume of extract (e.g. 2-0 ml) was transferred into a 10 ml volumetric flask and diluted to volume with 0.5% acetic acid in chloroform and retained for spectrophotometry or liquid chromatography.

The aqueous layer required two additional extractions. For each, 25.0 ml 0.5% acetic acid in chloroform was added to the candy solution in the centrifuge tube, and the contents shaken and centrifuged, as described above. The chloroform layer was removed and filtered (as above), the extract and wash collected in a 50.0 ml volumetric tlask, diluted to volume with 0.5% acetic acid in chloroform and mixed. The concentration of norbixin in each of the three extracts was determined using spectrophotometric curves and absorptivity values of 2620 at 473 nm and 2290 at 502 nm (Smith et al. 1983), or the HPLC system described below.

Extraction of cheese, butter and margarine

Bulk cheese was grated finely before analysis, but process cheese food and butter did not require any preparation. A 20-0 g sample was transferred quantitatively into a 250 ml glass centrifuge tube (tube A) containing 3 g Celite 545 (see also figure 2). In a fume hood, 25 ml of ethanol-water-concentrated ammonium hydroxide (29.7% NH<sub>3</sub>), 100:35:15, was combined with the sample. The contents of the tube were mixed well using a glass stirring rod before 50 ml of petroleum ether was added. The tube was capped then shaken for 1 min.

After centrifuging at 1700 rpm for 10 min, the ether layer (top) was removed using a 25 ml pipette (with bulb attached) followed by a Pasteur pipette, and discarded. A second 50 ml portion of petroleum ether was added, the extraction was repeated, and the tube centrifuged before the ether layer was removed and discarded. The ethanolic aqueous ammonia layer was decanted into a second 250 ml centrifuge tube (tube B) and retained.

A second 25ml portion of ethanolic ammonium hydroxide was added to the Celite/cheese residue in tube A, the contents mixed well, centrifuged, then the liquid was decanted into tube B. The extraction was repeated a third time or until no yellow colour remained on the Celite. A 50 ml portion of 11% aqueous acetic acid was combined with the solution in tube B, mixed well, then 45 ml chloroform—glacial acetic acid (98.5:1.5) were added. Often, proteinaceous residue precipitated. The tube was capped then shaken well for 1 min: During this step the cap was loosened once or twice to relieve pressure, then the tube was centrifuged.

The upper layer (aqueous) was removed and discarded; all annalto transferred to the chloroform. The chloroform layer was filtered through a small pledget of chloroform-washed glass wool in the stem of a powder funnel, and collected in a third 250 ml centrifuge tube (tube C). The glass wool was washed with a minimal amount of chloroform until all colour was removed. A second portion (25 ml) of chloroform-acetic acid was added to the residue in tube B, nuxed well and the tube was shaken and centrifuged. The extract was filtered through the glass wool pledget, and collected in tube C. The process was repeated until all colour had been extracted. In most instances, three extractions were sufficient.

A 50 ml portion of 1% aqueous acetic acid was added to the choloroform solution, and the tube was capped and shaken gently for 1 min then centrifuged. The aqueous (top) layer was removed using pipettes, and the chloroform layer was filtered through a second chloroform-washed glass wool pledget in the stem of a powder funnel, collected in a volumetric flask of appropriate size (100–200 ml) and diluted to volume with chloroform. When an emulsion was generated and remained in the funnel, it was washed with an appropriate amount of methanol (25–50 ml), and the wash collected in a separate volumetric flask (25 or 50 ml), diluted to volume with methanol, and retained for HPLC analysis.

A 5-0-10-0 ml aliquot (volume recorded) of the chloroform extract was transferred to a 25 ml Erlenmeyer flask, evaporated to dryness with a stream of nitrogen, then 5-0 ml methanol was added and the colour redissolved. The contents of this solution, the spiking standard, and the methanol wash, were analysed using the HPLC system described below.

## Liquid chromatography

The system consisted of a model 110B pump from Beckman, an IBM PS/2 computer system loaded with Beckman GOLD software and connected to a Beckman

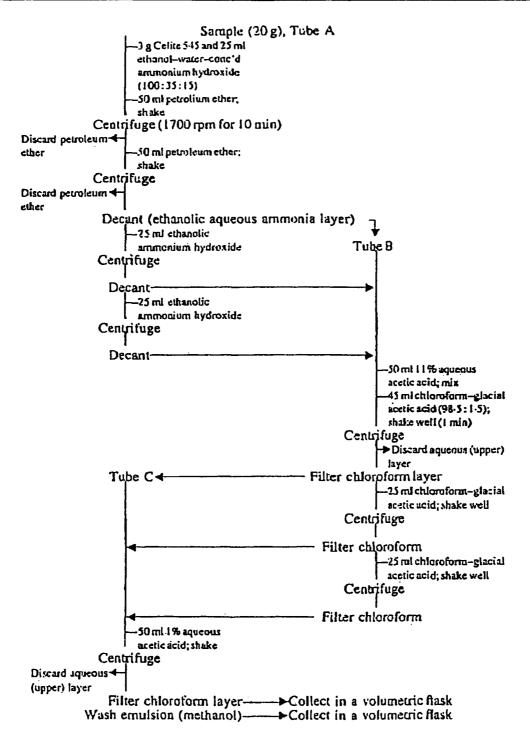


Figure 2. Procedure for the extraction of annalto from cheese, butter and margarine.

406 analog interface, a variable wavelength detector (Spectroflow 783; wavelength, 500 nm; detector range, 0.05–0.8 auts) from Kratos, a Spectra-Physics SP4270 integrator, and a Rheodyne 7725 injection post with 20  $\mu$ l loop connected to a Supeleo LC-18 (5  $\mu$ ) column (250 mm × 4.6 mm i.d.). The mobile phase was methanol-2% aqueous acetic acid (9:1), and flow rate was 1.0 ml/min.

A known amount (5-10 ml) of extract was transferred quantitatively to a 25 ml Erlenmeyer flask, and the solvent was evaporated to dryness with a stream of nitrogen. For most extracts, a 2-0 ml portion of methanol-2% aqueous acetic acid (9:1) was added to the flask, and the colour was redissolved. When examining concentrated bixin or samples known to contain only bixin, pure methanol was used to redissolve the colour. If filtering was required before the sample was injected, it was necessary to ensure that the filter did not retain colour and/or reduce the colour concentration of the sample.

## Results and discussion

## Extractions

Hexane may be used to remove fats and oils, but petroleum ether evaporates more readily, and appears to produce a slightly cleaner extract. Drying agents, such as anhydrous sodium sulphate and Drierite. have been used previously (Smith et al. 1983) to filter the chloroform extracts and prevent moisture from reaching the collection flask. However, research indicated that both these compounds can retain significant amounts of colour and adversely affect recovery. Instead, a chloroform-washed glass wool pledget was utilized.

Emulsions generated varied from sample and remained in the finnel. The emulsion was found to contain up to 17% of the total colour extracted from a cheese sample. Methanol proved to be an effective extraction solvent for emulsions. In some instances, if the methanol solution was not cloudy or somewhat viscous, it was possible to combine it directly with the chloroform extract before evaporation and HPLC, and the need for a separate LC analysis was eliminated.

## Candy

The candy-making approach utilized in this laboratory has been described previously (Lancaster and Lawrence 1986, 1992). Other researchers (Smith et al. 1983) described a method for the preparation of 'boiled sweets', but also reported a number of problems. For example, norbixin precipitated 'as a fine dispersion and some may have been trapped in the scum-line at the wall of the pan instead of being incorporated in the body of the batch' By ensuring that the colour was dissolved completely in a basic aqueous solution (pH > 12), and by adding citric acid at the beginning of candy-making instead of at the end, the problem was eliminated in this laboratory. Smith et al. also recommended a single extraction of the candy using 50 ml 0.5% acetic acid in chloroform, but our studies, utilizing an uncoloured candy which was spiked with norbixin immediately before extraction, indicated that a single extraction removed only ca 60% of the norbixin, while a second and third produced additional recoveries of 18-30% and 6-8% respectively.

A candy to which annatto was not added was spiked with norbixin at a level of  $150 \,\mu\text{g/g}$  immediately before extraction. Three extractions produced a total recovery of 85.5% (n=2). Therefore, 14.5% of the norbixin which survives candy-making is either not extracted, or is lost during filtration or by experimental error. Recovery of

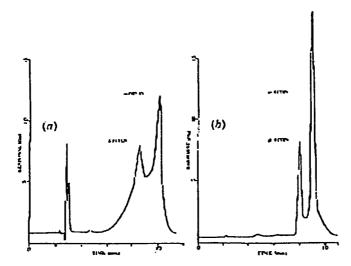


Figure 3. HPLC chromatogram of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -bixin in (a) chloroform (not quantitative) and (b) methanol (456 ng bixin per 20  $\mu$ l injection). Mobile phase, methanol-2-0% sectic soid (9:1). Detector wavelength, 500 nm. Detector range a, 0-4 auts. Detector range b, 1-0 aufs.

norbixin from three coloured candies containing 125  $\mu$ g/g ranged from 74.2% to 89.7%. This would suggest that most of the norbixin added to the hot candy survives the manufacturing process.

It was suggested previously (Smith et al. 1983) that chloroform or chloroform containing 0.5% acetic acid were suitable solvents for dissolving annatto extracts immediately prior to HPLC analysis. However, our tests indicated that neither were useful for quantitative LC evaluation, Resolution was poor and peak areas were not consistent. When the chloroform was evaporated and norbixin was redissolved in methanol-2% acetic acid (9:1), resolution improved dramatically. The chromatograms also indicated that  $\alpha$ -norbixin is more susceptible to degradation than is  $\beta$ -norbixin, and that geometric isomerization of the less stable  $\alpha$ - form also occurs. Solvents were also tested with bixin, and pure methanol was found to be superior to chloroform when analysing extracts. Figure 3 shows a chromatogram of bixin, dissolved in chloroform then in methanol. The improvement in resolution and peak shape was immediately obvious.

During these studies, stock solutions of 'pure' (90%) bixin crystals were utilized. It was determined that 0.08% sodium hydroxide in methanol was a suitable solvent for dissolving the crystals and was superior to methanol. Stock solutions were diluted significantly with methanol before HPLC analysis.

Using the procedure described above, a hard candy containing norbixin (139.9  $\mu$ g/g) was prepared and extracted. Recoveries from three consecutive extractions were 53.2%, 29.4% and 7.1%, producing a total recovery of 89.7% (n=2). The  $\alpha$ - to  $\beta$ - ratios (7.4/1,5.5/1 and 3.8/1 respectively) decreased as the number of extractions increased, and this suggested that  $\alpha$ -norbixin was extracted more readily than the  $\beta$ -form. The ratio of  $\alpha$ - to  $\beta$ -norbixin contained in the first extract closely matched the ratio (7.7/1) in the concentrated norbixin used to make the candy. Those ratios and the total recovery indicated that only minor decomposition took place when the candies were prepared.

Table 1. Annatto in commercial samples of bulk choose, cheese spread and process cheese.

Sample	Total norbixin' (µg/g)	Total bixin <sup>3</sup> (µg/g)
Process cheese spread	1-1 ± 0-1	5.9 ± 0.2
Process cheese slices	$2.5 \pm 0.2$	nd
Skim milk cheese	15.6 = 0.4	bn
Canadian wine cheese	16.B ± 0.5	5·1 ± 0·2
Cheddar, medium	13·2±0·5	nd
Canadian Colby	21-2 ± 0-6	nd
Cheddar, sharp	$63.8 \pm 1.8$	nd

nd = none detected.

Average of two or three determinations; three extractions/determination.

## Cheese

Recovery of norbixin averaged 92.6% over a range of 1 to  $110 \,\mu\text{g/g}$ . Evaluation of bixin-spiked samples produced recoveries which were similar to those for norbixin. For example, when bixin (22.6  $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) was added to an uncoloured Cheddar cheese, recovery averaged 87.6% (n=3). The LC detection limit of the method was found to be ca 5 ng/g for the compounds studied.

Several commercial samples of bulk or process cheese were analysed and the results are shown in Table 1. Norbixin was present in all samples; the average level was  $20-6 \,\mu g/g$ . In addition, bixin was found in both a cheese spread and in a wine Cheddar cheese. Although research focused on the determination of norbixin, tests indicated that any bixin present in the cheese was also extracted. Because bixin is not soluble in petroleum ether, but is soluble in ethanol-aqueous ammonia and chloroform, it is extracted at the same time and in the same manner as norbixin.

Emulsions varied from sample to sample, but the methanol wash eliminated any loss of colour. A sharp Cheddar cheese, which contained more than three times the average amount of norbixin, produced practically no emulsion, not did the process cheese spread, which contained the lowest level of annatto. Therefore, no correlation was observed between the level of annatto in the cheese and the amount of emulsion.

Extraction with petroleum ether removed fats plus a considerable amount of yellow colour, possibly  $\beta$ -carotene, from both the cheese spread and the process cheese, but tests demonstrated that this colour was not annatto or a synthetic food colour, and that bixin and norbixin remained in the ethanol—aqueous ammonia layer. During HPLC analysis, bixin and norbixin retention times were confirmed using authentic internal standards.

Figure 4 shows a chromatogram of a Canadian wine cheese containing both norbixin and bixin. The chromatogram of a process cheese spread shown in figure 5 reveals that this product contains a similar amount of bixin, but that the level of norbixin is much lower than in the wine cheese.

## Butter and margarine

Since the last century, annatto has been a popular colouring agent for butter. Colours such as  $\beta$ -carotene or annatto are usually not added during spring and summer. Our study of butter and margarine took place during September and October. Most of

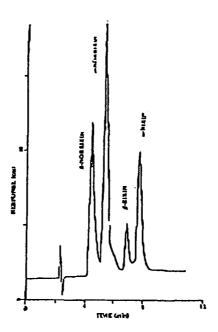


Figure 4. HPLC chromatogram of a Canadian wine cheese extract dissolved in methanol. Mobile phase, methanol-2-0% acetic acid (9:1). Detector wavelength, 500 nm. Detector range, 0-1 aufs.

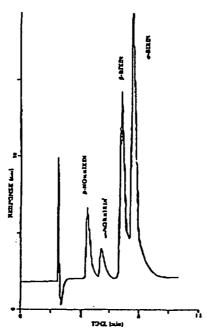


Figure 5. HPLC chromatogram of a process cheese spread dissolved in methanol. Mobile phase, methanol-2-0% acetic acid (9:1). Detector wavelength, 500 nm. Detector range, 0-04 aufs.

the commercial butter samples which we examined had been produced in August and early September, and did not contain significant quantities of either bixin or norbixin. In addition, a major producer reported that they no longer add colour to their products. However, successful recovery studies were conducted, and it was clearly demonstrated that the method described above was suitable for monitoring or surveitlance purposes, and quantitatively determining annatto, if present in either butter or margarine.

Both uncoloured butter and margarine were spiked with known levels of bixin and norbixin. Recovery of bixin averaged  $93.2 \pm 6.0\%$  (n = 6) over a range of 0.1 to 445  $\mu$ g/g. Recovery decreased significantly above 450  $\mu$ g/g because of colour saturation and the composition of the solvents. Recovery for norbixin was almost identical to that for bixin. Geometric isomerization was again observed.

Colour manufacturers reported that annatio is used to colour margarine in addition to butter. Several commercial samples of margarine bearing various brand names were examined and none were found to contain bixin or notbixin. It was also observed that six different brands of margarine, purchased at various locations, were all prepared by the same manufacturer. All samples studied did contain 'vegetable colour', which was found to be  $\beta$ -carotene. Therefore, it was demonstrated that, at least in this region of Canada, annatio is not a popular colouring agent for margarine.

Table 2. Annatto in commercial samples of butter,

Sample	Total bixin' (ng/g)	Total norbixin <sup>®</sup> (ng/g)
Brand A	199 ± 12	914 ± 25
Brand B	12 = 5	вd
Brand Cl	14 ± 5	19±5
Brand C2	19 ± 5	27 ± 5
Brand D	17±5	13 ± 5

na = nane detected.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Average of two or three determinations; three extractions/determination.

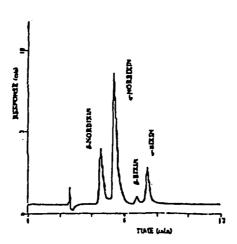


Figure 6. HPLC chromatogram of a commercial butter extract (containing bixin (199 ng/g) and norbixin (914 ng/g)) dissolved in methanol. Mobile phase, methanol-2 0% asstic acid (9:1). Detector wavelength, 500 nm. Detector range, 0-1 aufs.

Five commercial samples of butter were analysed, and the results are shown in table 2. Levels of annatto in butter (ng/g range) are traditionally much lower than in cheese (µg/g range). It is interesting to note that although it is frequently reported that bixin is the annatto compound which is added to butter, norbixin was also found in the samples that we analysed.

 $\beta$ -Carotene may have been added to some of the samples. However, in addition to fats and oils,  $\beta$ -carotene is extracted by petroleum ether and does not appear in the HPLC solution. A quantity of  $\beta$ -carotene was dissolved in methanol and examined using the same LC mobile phase and wavelength described above.  $\beta$ -Carotene was not detected at 500 mm. When the wavelength was shifted to 470 nm, a very broad peak appeared at ca 3 min. Therefore, even if  $\beta$ -carotene was added to butter or margarine and a trace survived the ether extraction, it did not interfere with the determination of annatto.

Some of the butter samples were found to contain trace amounts of annatto (table 2). The levels were so low in fact that one might first assume that no manufacturer would intentionally add those amounts because the colour would not be visible. One might then conclude that the peaks which appeared on the LC chromatogram were not annatto, but some other compound. However, by utilizing authentic standards, it was demonstrated that low levels of annatto were indeed present. It was determined that the source of the annatto in these products was whey cream, a by-product of the cheese-manufacturing process, which is used to make butter. Figure 6 shows a chromatogram of a commercial sample of butter, which was found to contain bixin (199 ng/g) and norbixin (914 ng/g).

## References

- AMAKAWA, A., HIRATA, K., OGIWARA, T., and ÖNISHI, K., 1984, Determination of oil soluble natural dyes in foods by high-performance liquid chromatography. *Bunteki Kogaku*, 33, 386–590.
- KANADA, H., WARABI, Y., SATO, E., YAMASHITA, T., and TAKESHITA, R., 1981, Delection of some natural dyes by polyamide thin-layer chromatography. Eisei Kagaku, 27, 50-55.
- LANCASTER, F. E., and LAWRENCE, J. F., 1986, Thermal decomposition of the food colours amaianth, sunset yellow FCF and tartrazine in the presence of sucrose and glucose. Food Additives and Contaminants, 3, 295–304.
- LANCASTER, F. E., and LAWRENCE, J. F., 1992, Determination of total non-sulphonated aromatic amines in soft drinks and hard candies by reduction and derivarization followed by high-performance liquid chromatography. Food Additives and Contaminants, 9, 171-182.
- McKeown, G.G., 1961, Paper chromatography of bixin and related compounds. Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemisis, 44, 347-351.
- McKerwn, G. G., 1963, Composition of oit-soluble annatto food colors, II. Thermal degradation of bixin. Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, 46, 790-796.
- MCKEOWN, G.G., 1965. Composition of oil soluble annatto food colors. III. Structure of the yellow pigment formed by the thermal degradation of bixin. Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, 48, 815-837.
- McKeown, C. G., and Marx, E., 1962, The composition of oil-soluble annaus food colors. *Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists*, 45, 761–766.
- Miyamoto, F., Saeki, M., Кұмио, М., Камада, Н., Nakaoka, T., Nishiima, M., Ito, Y., and Такезита, R., 1991, Systematic separation of artificial and natural dyes in foods and their qualitative determination by thin-layer chromatography. *Eisei Kognku*, 37, 542-551.
- PRESTON, H. D., and RICARD, M. D. 1920, Extraction and chemistry of annalto. Food Chemistry, 5, 47-55.
  REITH, J. F., and GIELEN, J. W., 1971, Properties of bixin and partition and the composition of annalto extracts.

  Journal of Food Science, 36, 861-864.
- SMITH, P. R., BLAKE, C. J., and PORTER, D. C., 1983, Determination of added natural colours in foods. III. Annatto. Leatherhead Food RA. Research Report No. 431, October (Leatherhead, UK: Leatherhead Food RA).
- TIRIMARNA, A. S. L., 1981, Study of the carolennid pigments of Bixa orellana L. seeds by TLC. Mikrochimica Acia, 2, 11–16.

## ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR NATURAL FOOD COLOUR SPECIFICATIONS

Curcumin (E100)	13
Tests	13
Colour reaction test C	13
Colour reaction test D	13
TLC test E	14
Method of assay	16
Spectrophotometry	16
HPLC	19
Annatto (E160b)	45
Definition	45
Chemical names	45
Characteristics	46
Characteristic identification tests	46
Aromatic thermal degradation products	49
Tests	50
Identification tests	50
Method of assay	50
Spectrophotometry	50
HPLC	51

## 2. Curcumin (E100)

The JECFA specification referred to here is that laid down in Food and Nutrition Paper 52 (Add.3) for curcumin [JECFA 1995]. Two samples of reagent grade curcumin and one sample of water-dispersible turmeric extract were used as test materials (Table 2.1.).

## 2.1. Tests

## 2.1.1. Colour reaction test C

The following tests are prescribed: "A solution of the sample in ethanol is characterised by a pure yellow colour and light green fluorescence; if this ethanol extract is added to concentrated sulfuric acid, a deep crimson colour is produced" It is recommended that this should read:

"A dilute (ca. 0.01% w/v) solution of curcumin in ethanol is characterised by a pure yellow colour and light green fluorescence under ultra-violet light and by a its reaction with concentrated sulfuric acid; Place ca. 1 ml of the sample solution in a 10 ml test tube (or similar container). Using a Pasteur pipette, carefully add ca. 0.5-1.0 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid down the side of the inclined tube so that it forms a discrete layer at the bottom. If curcumin is present, an intense purple layer will be visible at the interface of the layers. Upon shaking (CARE), the mixture assumes a crimson colour."

## 2.1.2. Colour reaction test D

The following test is prescribed: "Treat an aqueous or dilute ethanolic solution of the sample with hydrochloric acid until a slightly orange colour begins to appear. Divide the mixture into 2 parts and add some boric acid powder or crystals to one portion. Marked reddening will be quickly apparent, best seen by comparison with portion to which the boric acid has not been added. The test may also be made by dipping pieces of filter paper in ethanolic solution of the colouring matter, drying at 100°C, and then

moistening with a weak solution of boric acid to which a few drops of hydrochloric acid have been added. On drying, a cherry-red colour will develop."

## The following regime is recommended:

"Treat ca. 5 ml of a dilute ethanolic or aqueous solution of sample with ca. 2 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid whereupon a permanent slight orange colour is attained. Divide the mixture into two parts and add boric acid (ca. 50 mg) to one (test) portion. A marked reddening of the test portion will be apparent compared to the untreated portion. The test may also be made by dipping pieces of filter paper in dilute ethanolic sample solution, drying at ca. 100°C and moistening with a solution of boric and oxalic acid solution\* On drying, a cherry-red colour will develop."

[\*0.25M boric acid (1.5 g/100 ml) + 0.25M oxalic acid (2.3 g/100 ml) in 2M hydrochloric acid.]

## 2.1.3. TLC test E

The following test is prescribed: "Spot 5 µl of test solution (0.01 g of sample in 1 ml of 95% ethanol) on a TLC (Microcrystalline cellulose, 0.1 mm) plate in a developing chamber containing the mixture 3-methyl-1-butanol/ethanol/water/ammonia (4:4:2:1) as solvent and allow the solvent front to ascend 10-15 cm. Examine under daylight and under UV light and observe:

- Three yellow spots with R<sub>1</sub> between 0.2 and 0.4 under daylight and UV light
- Spots with R<sub>f</sub> about 0.6 and 0.8 under UV light
  All spots show distinct fluorescence under UV light."

Inconsistent results were found with the prescribed system using cellulose plates and 3-methylbutanol/ethanol/water/ammonia (4:4:2:1) solvent. It was not possible to distinguish three yellow spots with R<sub>f</sub> between 0.2 and 0.4 under daylight and UV light, and spots with R<sub>f</sub> about 0.6 and 0.8 under UV light as prescribed. Whilst three components were visible, the spots tailed badly and overlapped to such an extent as to make R<sub>f</sub> calculations very difficult. Moreover, the main spot assumed a deep crimson/purple colour whilst developing due to the presence of ammonia which had to be removed by air-drying to reveal the prescribed yellow colour. It is conceivable that, in the presence of light, the alkaline medium was causing degradation of the curcuminoids in situ.

Curcuminoids can be separated on a TLC system comprising silica plates and chloroform/acetic acid (80:20) solvent [Janßen and Gole, 1984]. However, to avoid the use of chloroform, a system was developed at CSL employing dichloromethane/acetic acid where a volume mixture of 90:10 was found to give good results on silica gel-60 x 0.250 mm plates. Three discrete spots were separated with consistent R<sub>f</sub> values in the ranges (I) 0.48-0.51, (II) 0.62-0.65 and (III) 0.77-0.81, attributable to (I) bisdesmethoxycurcumin, (II) desmethoxycurcumin and (III) curcumin respectively, Reproducible R<sub>f</sub> values could only be obtained under carefully controlled conditions *i.e.* plate integrity, solvent mixture and full equilibration of developing chamber prior to analysis. This system was found to be more rapid than the prescribed procedure and good separation could be achieved within about 30 minutes.

When viewed under UV light the following colours were observed: (I) pale green fluorescence. (II) and (III) pale green /yellow fluorescence. Further confirmation was achieved by spraying with a mixture of 0.25M boric acid

(1.5 g/100 ml) + 0.25M oxalic acid (2.3 g/100 ml) in 2M hydrochloric acid, which was developed from a reagent described previously [Janβen and Gole, 1984]. Following treatment, the plates were heated at ca. 100°C for ca. minutes and the following respective colour changes observed:

- (I) deep red in daylight, red fluorescence under UV light
- (II) brick red in daylight, dark orange/red fluorescence under UV light
- (III) orange/red in daylight, orange fluoresence under UV light.

These colours were stable for several hours. When this system was tested on all three curcumin / turmeric colour formulations, several minor spots were observed eluting between the main spots with signs of tailing evident in the latter. These are thought to be due to minor co-extractives of turmeric and keto-enol tautomerism respectively. This improved TLC method is therefore recommended for inclusion in the specification for curcumin.

## 2.2. Method of assay

## 2.2.1. Spectrophotometry

The JECFA specification for curcumin prescribes a spectrophotometric method of assay based on absorbance in ethanol at 425 nm and  $E_{lcm}^{1\%} = 1607$ . The value for the extinction coefficient is scientifically valid and generally accepted as an 'average' value for the three component curcuminoids collectively. However, several values for the wavelength of maximum absorption (in ethanol) may be found in the literature. The EC specification quotes 426 nm, whereas other sources quote between 424 and 430 nm [Hendry and Houghton, 1992: Govindajaran, 1982]. This disparity arises because of the contribution of each curcuminoid to the mixture, since each

has a different  $\lambda_{max}$  value *i.e.* reported in 95% ethanol to be 430 nm (curcumin), 423 nm (desmethoxycurcumin) and 418 nm (bisdesmethoxycurcumin) [Govindajaran, 1980]. The relative proportions of each component will determine the overall  $\lambda_{max}$  value in a mixture, but a value of between 424-426 nm (or expressed as 425  $\pm$  1 nm) would seem logical since the differences in absolute absorption between these wavelengths is negligible.

A recommended sample weight of 0.08 g and a dilution factor of 20,000 are specified but if 100% dye purity is assumed, a theoretical absorbance value of 0.643 would be observed. This value is outside of the range specified in the US FDA method of 0.2 - 0.4 AU [Marmion, 1984]. This range is recommended to both minimise those errors associated with low absorbance readings and those due to departure from Beer-Lambert linearity at high absorbance values (see below). The EC specification prescribes an assay of not less than 90% total colouring matters content [EC 1995]. This would equate similarly to a theoretical absorbance value of 0.579, whereas a sample weight of 0.05 g similarly diluted would give an absorbance value of 0.362. For convenience, it would be easier to allow for an adjustment to either the final dilution or aliquot volume in order to bring the sample absorbance within the recommended range. Nevertheless, a sample weight tolerance of  $\pm 0.001$  g equates to an error in the purity value of  $\pm 2.5\%$ under these conditions. When considered alongside other sources of error this is most likely to be the greatest source and should therefore be minimised by quoting the sample weight tolerance as such.

The use of modern spectrophotometers may allow the linear absorbance range to be extended beyond 0.4 AU. At CSL, a double-beam, dual source scanning spectrophotometer (Model Lambda 3, Perkin Elmer, Beaconsfield, UK - some 12 years old) was used to calibrate the response of curcumin

response was linear up to 1.7 AU (r<sup>2</sup>=0.9996). Lower specification instruments would require similar calibration to determine the linear dynamic range as an alternative to specifying an absorbance range. Linear regression analysis was performed on the results and are given in Table 2.2.

For routine curcumin assays, it should be sufficient to measure the absorbance of the sample diluted appropriately in ethanol, which should be of suitable analytical grade and should be neutral. The solvent should however be checked for alkalinity or excess acidity since these may decrease colour stability rapidly. A pH of between 4 and 7 has been recommended [Govindajaran, 1980]. (Note: The concept of pH is truly meaningful only for dilute aqueous solutions. In water-like solvents such as methanol and ethanol, similar concepts may be developed [Cotton and Wilkinson, 1972]. For the purpose of this study, the pH concept should be acceptable).

Curcumin exhibits strong fluorescence in organic solvents but whilst methods for the direct measurement of curcumin have been reported the optimisation of analytical parameters have not been established. A fluorimetric method for the determination of curcumin in yoghurt and mustard using direct and derivative techniques was therefore developed [Navas Diaz and Ramos Peinado, 1992]. This method, whilst demonstrated to be simple, rapid and reliable may not be suitable for recommendation in the analysis of curcumin colouring materials since the instrumentation required may not be readily available or may prove to be too expensive for general use.

## It is therefore recommended that:

• the wavelength for measurement should be standardized at either 425 or 426 nm in line with either the EC or JECFA specification

- a sample weight tolerance of 0.05 ± 0.001 g should be specified if the EC
   minimum colour content of 90% applies; and
- an absorbance value range of 0.2-0.4 AU should be specified and there
  should be appropriate adjustment of second dilution volume to bring the
  absorbance reading within the recommended range unless a wider
  instrumental linear dynamic range can be demonstrated.

## 2.2.2. HPLC

The separation and individual quantitative analysis of the three curcuminoids is important because their extinction values and stabilities vary considerably. Several methods for the HPLC analysis of curcumin have been reported which are generally straightforward. Baseline separation of the three curcuminoids was reported using an amino (-NH<sub>2</sub>) bonded-phase column and ethanol mobile phase [Tønnesen and Karlsen, 1983], but the peaks were somewhat broad and tailed significantly. Nevertheless, this method was reported to give a 10-fold increase in sensitivity when fluorescence detection was used i.e. Ex = 420 nm, Em =470 nm, compared to UV-VIS detection. A method which could partially separate the three curcuminoids and in turn could be separated from annatto colour components simultaneously using isocratic and non-linear gradient elution has been reported [Rouseff, 1988]. A generally-available reversephase system was used comprising an ODS (C<sub>18</sub>) column with a tetrahydrofuran (THF):water mobile phase. THF is known to form reactive peroxides upon storage and HPLC grade THF is usually not stabilised against their formation. The peroxides may be damaging to the HPLC column and may cause sample degradation hence its use is not recommended.

An isocratic reverse-phase HPLC method developed at CSL for the analysis of annatto colouring components [Scotter et al., 1994] has been successfully used for the simultaneous analysis of curcuminoids. This system comprised an HRPB C<sub>8</sub>/C<sub>18</sub> mixed phase column (HiChrom, Reading) and an acetonitrile:aqueous acetic acid mobile phase (65:35 v/v). Baseline separation of the three curcuminoids was achieved within 5 minutes and separation of annatto components, notably 9 -cis-norbixin which often occur together in commercial colour formulations, within 30 minutes (Figure 2.1.). The curcuminoids were readily tentatively identified from their UV-VIS spectra using photodiode array (PDA) detection (Figure 2.2.). The detector response at 425 nm for each curcuminoid was linear between 0 and 45 mg/l nominal concentration. The chromatographic and spectrophotometric data obtained for the curcuminoids using this method are given in Table 2.2.

The three curcuminoids are not readily available as pure reference materials hence they either have to be prepared synthetically or purified by preparative chromatographic methods. Moreover, the three curcuminoid each have significantly different extinction values because of the relative degrees of methoxylation, hence more information on these aspects is required. The quantitative analysis of curcumin may be achieved by summing the total curcuminoids and expressing them as curcumin i.e. as % total colour content. This method is therefore recommended for inclusion in the specification for the assay of curcumin.

## 5. Annatto (E160b)

The JECFA specification originally referred to here is that laid down in Food and Nutrition Paper 52 for annatto extracts [JECFA 1992]. Since this work was completed, separate revised specifications for (i) oil- and alkali-

extracted and (ii) solvent-extracted annatto have been published in the form of a fourth Addendum [JECFA 1996]. Where the 1992 and 1996 specifications differ with respect to those criteria which have been evaluated here, appropriate comments have been made. Eight commercially-available annatto formulations comprising both bixin and norbixin types were obtained for testing and analysis (Table 5.1.). Where appropriate, purified samples of bixin and norbixin were prepared in the laboratory.

## 5.1. Definition

## 5.1.1. Chemical names

Inconsistencies in the systematic naming of annatto colour principles in the specification have been identified [Annex 1]. Rules for the nomenclature of carotenoids using a semi-systematic approach were approved by IUPAC in 1974 and have been reproduced recently [Weedon and Moss, 1995]. The carotenoid stem name implies *trans*- configuration unless the contrary is indicated. Following the designation of absolute configuration (if any), geometrical configuration is indicated by citing the double bond or bonds with a *cis*- configuration. The following nomenclature is recommended:

trans-bixin: methyl hydrogen 6,6'-diapocarotene-6,6'-dioate

'natural' (cis-) bixin 6'-methyl hydrogen 9'-cis-6,6'-diapocarotene-6,6'-dioate

trans-norbixin 6,6'-diapocarotene-6,6'-dioic acid 'natural' (cis-) norbixin 9'-cis-6,6'-diapocarotene-6,6'-dioic acid

## 5.2. Characteristics

## 5.2.1. Characteristic identification tests

The characteristic identification Test (B) Spectrophotometry, has been revised in the 1996 specification. The test has been redefined as "Test B. UV/VIS absorption." Different criteria have been applied to oil- and alkaliextracted annatto, and to solvent-extracted annatto preparations. In the specification for oil- and alkaliextracted annatto the test states that:

"Oil-extracted annatto, diluted with acetone shows an absorbance maximum at about 439, 470 and 501 nm." and

"Alkali-extracted annatto, diluted with water, shows an absorbance maximum at 451-455 nm and 480-484 nm."

Thus acetone has replaced chloroform as the solvent, the wavelength criteria for oil-extracted annatto are approximate and the wavelength criteria for alkali-extracted annatto are now given as ranges. For solvent-extracted bixin preparations the test criteria differ *i.e.* the following are stated:

Bixin preparations in acetone show an absorbance maximum at about 502 nm." and -

"Norbixin preparations in 0.1N potassium hydroxide solution show an absorbance maximum at about 482 nm."

Similarly, acetone has replaced chloroform as the solvent for bixin preparations and 0.1N potassium hydroxide is specified for norbixin preparations in place of water. The wavelength criteria for both types of preparation are approximate.

The reasons for the differences in the test criteria between oil- and alkali-extracted annatto, and solvent-extracted preparations are not clear. The overall shape and structure of carotenoid spectra is diagnostic and generally effects the degree of planarity that the chromophore can achieve. The degree of fine structure decreases when coplanarity is lost due to steric strain which can be due, amongst other things, to the presence of conjugated carbonyl groups, as is the case for bixin and norbixin. Hence they exhibit typical carotenoid UV-VIS spectra characterised by two distinct central absorption maxima separated by ca. 30 nm and two less distinct peripheral maxima, usually present as shoulders or points of inflexion. The relative intensity and position (and hence specific absorbance) of the main maxima are determined largely by geometric configuration and the solvent used and have been discussed in detail elsewhere [Scotter et al., 1994].

Whilst 9'-cis-bixin is the naturally-occurring form, the various annatto extraction processes promote isomerisation to other mono-cis (and to a lesser extent di- and tri-cis) isomers in addition to the trans isomer. Moreover, extraction into aqueous alkali is effected by hydrolysis to the corresponding isomers of norbixin, and any thermal processes provide the potential for degradation with subsequent formation of yellow-coloured conjugated species and aromatic products [Scotter, 1995]. The combination of such processes generally results in the production of annatto formulations which comprise mixtures of isomers. These are usually characterised by the presence of one or two major isomer i.e. 9'-cis- and /or trans- (bixin) or 9'-cis- (norbixin), plus lower levels of minor cis-isomers. Trans-norbixin is sparingly soluble in most solvents and therefore does not contribute significantly to the isomer profile of water-soluble forms of annatto.

However, its presence can provide qualitative information relevant to formulation production history. The spectrophotometric characteristics of annatto formulations are therefore generally less distinct than those of the corresponding pure compounds, especially when there are relatively large amounts of non-bixin/norbixin coloured degradation products present. Norbixin is particularly susceptible to oxidation in air hence norbixin formulations often have relatively low norbixin content. This can lead to severe spectrophotometric distortion characterised by changes in relative absorption intensities rather than by noticeable shifts in  $\lambda_{max}$  values. The changes made in the 1996 specifications appear to go some way to address these aspects i.e. by specifying approximate  $\lambda_{max}$  values or wavelength. ranges Whilst the improved characteristic UV/VIS identification tests for the different types of annatto preparations are recommended, more information on the reasons for the difference in specification criteria between oil-/alkali-extracted and solvent extracted annatto preparations is required.

Test (D) TLC. Following discussions between CSL and MAFF it was agreed that TLC procedures for annatto would not be investigated. Moreover, this test has been removed from the revised specifications for annatto [JECFA 1996].

Test (E) Colour reaction. Both bixin and norbixin give a characteristic dark blue colour reaction with concentrated sulfuric acid. Six different annatto formulations were tested using the following procedure a small amount of sample (ca. 250 mg) was placed in a 10 ml glass test tube and ca. 1 ml of concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> added carefully down the inclined side of the tube. The tube contents were mixed by swirling and any colour change observed. The results are given in Table 5.3 and show that the test appears to be reliable only for relatively pure solid formulations or those which are essentially

free from interfering co-formulation materials. It was recommended that due to limitations in scope, this test be excluded from revised specifications for annatto. However, this test has not been included in the revised specifications for annatto [JECFA 1996].

## 5.2.3. Aromatic thermal degradation products

Studies on characterisation of the coloured thermal degradation products formed during the commercial extraction of the food colouring material annatto [Scotter, 1995], have shown that the major degradation product of the principal colouring agent 9'-cis-bixin is the trans- monomethyl ester of 4,8-dimethyltetradecahexaenedioic acid  $(C_{17})$ . The formation of  $C_{17}$  was shown to be accompanied by the formation of m-xylene. thermodynamic considerations indicated that elimination schemes involving scission of the 9'-cis- bond were most likely to predominate, it was postulated that other competitive elimination processes could occur. These processes could lead to the formation of analogous C<sub>18</sub> and C<sub>13</sub> products with corresponding formation of toluene dimethyl the dihydronaphthalene, all of which are undesirable in colouring materials intended for food use. In order to aid in the establishment of specific purity criteria in support of regulations [EC, 1994], suitable methods of analysis were required to determine the presence and levels of aromatic degradation products in commercial annatto formulations. Such a method has been developed which uses ambient alkaline hydrolysis, followed by solvent extraction and capillary gas chromatography. Twenty samples of commercially-available annatto formulations have been analysed for toluene and m-xylene. Fifteen of the 20 samples analysed contained < 5mg/kg, 4 samples contained between 5 and 10 mg/kg and one sample contained 12 mg/kg of toluene. Seven samples contained < 5 mg/kg and a further 7 samples contained between 7 and 25 mg/kg m-xylene. Of the remaining 6 samples, four contained between 30 and 88 mg/kg and two contained 160 and 200 mg/kg m-xylene. The results provide evidence for the thermal degradation of annatto during processing resulting in the contamination of both bixin and norbixin annatto formulation types with m-xylene. Two samples of norbixin of known production history were analysed specifically to identify possible differences in their degradation component profiles. They were found to differ significantly in their m-xylene contents which is consistent with their respective production histories [Annex 2]. This method is therefore recommended for inclusion in the purity specification for all annatto types.

## 5.3. Tests

## 5.3.1. Identification tests

Test (C) Column chromatography and Carr-Price reaction. This test is based on the characteristic colour reaction (orange-red to blue green) between bixin (and norbixin) with Carr-Price reagent, following column chromatographic purification on alumina. The main problem identified with this test was with the use of benzene as solvent, hence it was recommended that a suitable alternative solvent should be found [Annex 1]. In the revised [JECFA 1996] specification for annatto however toluene is specified instead.

## 5.4. Method of assay

## 5.4.1. Spectrophotometry

The assay procedures prescribed in the 1992 JECFA specifications have been modified in the revised specifications [JECFA 1996]. For the assay, quantitative analysis is achieved by reference to the extinction coefficient  $(E_{ten}^{136})$  values for both bixin and norbixin, either in acetone (which has replaced chloroform) or in "0.1N" sodium hydroxide respectively. The extinction coefficient and  $\lambda_{max}$  values are identical to those prescribed in the

EC specification for annatto, where chloroform and "KOH solution" are the prescribed solvents for bixin and norbixin preparations respectively.

The  $E_{lem}^{1\%}$  value of 2870 given in the EC specification however appears to be an industry-derived 'average' and has no relevance to literature values [Scotter et al., 1994], which are derived from pure substances (Table 5.2.). Whilst it would be preferable from an analytical viewpoint to improve the assay by inclusion of the data given, the assay method would become more complicated depending upon the formulation type analysed [Annex 3]. Therefore the recommendation is that if the assay requires a single  $\lambda_{max}$  and  $E_{lem}^{1\%}$  value, then the results must be expressed in terms of the major isomer present i.e. 9'-cis- rather than "bixin" or "norbixin" Such procedures are limited by the presence of non-bixin/-norbixin absorbing species as discussed above (5.2.1.), hence an alternative assay procedure using HPLC has been developed (5.4.2.).

## 5.4.2. HPLC

HPLC has been used successfully for the analysis of annatto formulations [Scotter et al., 1994; Scotter, 1995] in which a simple isocratic elution system was used to separate not only the major and minor colouring principals, but also several higher cis-isomers and the main coloured thermal degradation product. C<sub>17</sub>. In a previous study, 21 different bixin and norbixin formulations including solid materials, aqueous and oil solutions, and spray-dried / encapsulated formulations were analysed using this method and the results compared with those obtained using spectrophotometric methods [Annex 3]. HPLC was shown to provide qualitative and quantitative data, particularly with respect to the determination of coloured degradation compounds. A typical separation is given in Figure 5.1. The system comprised an HRPB C<sub>8</sub>/C<sub>18</sub> column (HiChrom, Reading) and an isocratic acetonitrile—aqueous acetic acid

mobile phase (65:35 v/v). PDA detection at 450 nm with 10 nm bandwidth (for monitoring) was used to characterise the separated components by their spectra. Separation of the major and minor colour principles and coloured degradation products was achieved within 30 minutes.

The 9'-cis- and trans- isomers of bixin and norbixin, and trans-C<sub>17</sub> are not commercially-available as pure reference materials and require laboratory preparation and purification [Scotter et al., 1994]. It is recommended that the total amount of bixin (or norbixin) isomers should be expressed in terms of the major 9 -cis-isomer, hence reference materials for these isomers need to be prepared. Bixin is available commercially as a '95%' pure crystalline product from which 9'-cis-bixin may be readily purified by crystallisation, and 9'-cis-norbixin by alkaline hydrolysis followed by crystallisation. Bixin (or norbixin) content and isomeric purity can then be assessed using spectrophotometry and HPLC respectively. It should be noted that even as isolated solids these compounds are susceptible to oxidative degradation (especially norbixin), and to isomerisation once in solution. Conditions of storage are therefore important. It is therefore recommended that HPLC be included in the specifications as a suitable alternative assay method for annatto.

## ALLEGATO 2 TABELLE E NOTE ESPLICATIVE



## UFFICIO: PROGRAMMA COORDINATO PER IL CONTROLLO UFFICIALE DEGLI ALIMENTI PER IL 1999

OCRATOSSINA A NEL CAFFE'

[ABELLA 1.1 Tipo di prodotto: caffè verde in grani (caffè non torrefatto) Totale campiorii analizzati:.....

Totale campiorii respinti:

	Γ	_		_	_	т	_	_	Γ .	 1	Г	_	$\overline{}$	_
	Altro	(8)												
•	Notizie di reato	3												
")	Prowe- dimenti ammini- strativi	(9)												
DIMENT! AL	Divieto di vendita	(5)								,				
NUMERO DEI PROVVEDIMENTI ADOTTATI (***)	Richiesta di Divieto di migliori vendita controlli interni	(4)												
NUMERO	Avverti- mento scritto	(3)												
	Avverti- mento verbale	(2)												
	Nessuno	(3)					·							
A A	≥8µg/kg Valori numerici	riscontrati												etto:
CONTENUTO DI OCRATOSSINA A	23µg/kg e <8µg/kg Valori	riscontrati												eventuale rig
ITENUTO DI (	<3µg/kg	campioni												le merci e loro
CON	Non riscontrata (**) Numero di	campioni												onformità del
LUOGO DI PRELIEVO (")													Totale:	terminare la co
IDENTIFICAZIONE LUOGO DI DEL PRODOTTO PRELIEVO (°)														Base giuridica per disterminare la conformità delle merci e loro eventuale rigetto:

(\*) Punio di importazione: I; Commercio all'ingrosso: G; Commercio al dettaglio:D. Metodo di analisi us₃to, se differisce dal metodo proposto (riferimento: pubblicazioni, norma scritta, etc.; descrizione sommaria della procedura; limite di rilevazione):

(\*\*) Indicare il limite di rilevazione del metodo usato:
 (\*\*) I provvedimenti sono adottati con riferimento al valore guida nazionale di βμg/kg. Osservazioni sui provvedimenti adottati (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8):

Ulteriori particolari, cisservazioni, difficottà incontrate:

Tab 1.1 caffe verde in grani

PROGRAMMA COORDINATO PER IL CONTROLLO UFFICIALE DEGLI ALIMENTI PER IL 1999

TABELLA 1.2 Tipo di prodotto: caffè torrefatto (in grani o macinato, normale o decaffeinato) OCRATOSSINA A NEL CAFFE'

Totale campioni respinti: Totale campioni analizzati:

			_	 -	 	 	 		 	<b>,</b>
	Altro	(8)								
	Notizie di reato	(7)								
ОТТАТІ (***	Prowe- dimenti ammini-	strativi (6)								
DIMENTI AC	Divieto di vendita	(5)								
NUMERO DEI PROVVEDIMENTI ADOTTATI (***)	Richiesta di Divieto di migliori vendita controlli	interni (4)								
NUMERO	Avverti- mento scritto	(3)								
	Avverti- mento verbale	(2)								
	Nessuno	(1)								
<b>A</b> A	≥4µg/kg Valori	numerici riscontrati								etto:
CONTENUTO DI OCRATOSSINA A	≳3µg/kg e <4µg/kg Valori	numerici riscontrati		. ,						e loro eventuale rigetto:
ITENUTO DI (		= .=								le merci e lorc
CON	Non <3μg/kg riscontrata (**)	Numero di campioni								onformità del
LUOGO DI PRELIEVO (*)									Totale:	terminare la co
DEL PRODOTTO PRELIEVO (*)										Base giuridica per determinare la conformità delle merci

(\*) Punto di importazione: I; Commercio all'ingrosso: G; Commercio al dettaglio:D.
Metodo di analisi usato, se differisce dal metodo proposto (riferimento: pubblicazioni, norma scritta, etc.; descrizione sommaria della procedura; limite di rilevazione):

<u>®</u> 9 (\*\*) Indicare il limite di rilevazione del metodo usato: (\*\*) Indicare il limite di rilevazione del metodo usato: (3) (4) (5) (6) (6) (7) I provvedimenti sono adottati (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (6) (6)

Ulteriori particolari, osservazioni, difficoltà incontrate:

Tab 1.2 caffè torrefatto

UFFICIO: PROGRAMMA COORDINATO PER IL CONTROLLO UFFICIALE DEGLI ALIMENTI PER IL 1999

TABELLA 1.3 Tip<u>o di prodotto</u>: caffè istantaneo (normale o decaffeinato) 1. OCRATOSSINA A NEL CAFFE'

Totale campiorii analizzati:...... Totale campioni respinti:

	1		 r	1	$\overline{}$	1	•	1	_	_	 		_
	Altro	2											
	Notizie dì reato												
ОТТАТІ (**	Provve- dimenti ammini- strativi	2											
DIMENTI AD	Divieto di vendita	2											
NUMERO DEI PROVVEDIMENTI ADOTTATI (***)	Richiesta di migliori controlli interni	È											
NUMERO	Avverti- mento scritto												
1	Avverti- mento verbale	Ì											
	Nessuno (1)												
4 4	≥4µg/kg Valori numerici												.040
UTO DI OCRATOSSINA A	≥3µg/kg e <4µg/kg Valori numerici	119collulati							,				Circulation of
CONTENUTO DI (	<3µg/kg Numero di												to morning to local
Ö	Non riscontrata (**) Numero di												Someth do
LUOGO DI PRELIEVO (*)												Totale:	oc of orocimo
IDENTIFICAZIONE LUOGO DI DEL PRODOTTO PRELIEVO (*)													Bose simplice nor determiness to conformité delle morsi e lors eventuelle risette.

Base giuridica per disterminare la conformità delle merci e loro eventuale rigetto: (\*) Punto di importazione: I; Commercio all'ingrosso: G; Commercio al dettaglio:D. Metodo di analisi usato, se differisce dal metodo proposto (riferimento: pubblicazioni, norma scritta, etc.; descrizione sommaria della procedura; limite di rilevazione):

(\*\*) Indicare il limite di rilevazione del metodo usato:
 (\*\*\*) I provvedimenti sono adottati con riferimento al valore guida nazionale di 4 μg/kg. Osservazioni sui provvedimenti adottati (1) (2)

<u>@</u>

8 <u>@</u> 9

(3)

Ulteriori particolari, osservazioni, difficoltà incontrate:

Tab 1.3 caffè istantaneo

# UFFICIO: PROGRAMMA COORDINATO PER IL CONTROLLO UFFICIALE DEGLI ALIMENTI PER IL 1999

2. ADDITIVI NEI PRODOTTI ALIMENTARI TABELLA 2.1 - ISPEZIONI IN STABILIMENTI PER L'USO DEGLI ADDITIVI

Totale ispezioni di prodotti:......

Totale violazioni.....

				10 000000	1000000								
	PRODOTTI	ADDITIVI DA CERCARE CON PRIORITA'	CERCATI	NUMERO DI ISPEZIONI DI PRODOTTI	VIOLAZIONI		NON	MERO DE	NUMERO DEI PROVVEDIMENTI ADOTTATI (°)	MENTI AD(	OTTATI (°	_	
<u> </u>						Nessuno	Avverti- mento	Avverti- mento	Richiesta di migliori	Divieto di vendita	Provve- dimenti	a)	Altro
<u></u>						Ę	verbale	scrifto	controlli interni		strativi	reato	ę
-	Prodotti lattiero-caseari						(5)	(6)	( <del>\$</del> )	6	(0)	5	9
	-Formaggi non raffinati (**)	E200, E202, E203											
7	Uova e ovoprodotti												
က	Came e prodotti a base di came, selvaggina, pollame												
	-Salumi e affini	E249, E250, E251, E252											
	-Prodotti di came che hanno subito un trattamento termico	E473, E474											
4	Pesci, crostacei, molluschi												
	-Crostacei e cefalopodi	E200, E202, E203, E210, E213, E220,											
က	Grassi e oli												
ဖ	Minestre, brodi, salse											ŀ	
	-Salse e condimenti	E100											
	-Salse emulsionate e non	E200. E202.											

Tab 2.1 Ispezioni

										0						
E203, E210, E213		E160b E100 E481, E482 E473, E474	00 E202	E203, E220, E228		25				E160b, E100 E481, E482 E473, E474	25		E473, E474 E481		E952, E200, E202, E203 E210, E213	
emulsionate E20	Cereali e prodotti di panetteria	-Prodotti di pasticceria E16 (biscotti, doki di pasticceria E10 e di panettena) E48	Frutta e verdure		Erbe e spezie	Bevande non alcoliche E952	Vino	Bevande alculiche, escluso il vino	Gelati e dessert	-Dessert E16	-Dessert a valore energetico riclotro o senza zuccheri aggiunti	Cacao e preçarazioni a base di cacao, caffè e tè	festinate alla ione di bevande	Dolciumi	-Confetture, gelatine, E2C marmellate a tasso E2C energetico riclotto o senza E21 zuccheri aggiunti e prodotti affini	Frutta secca a guscio

ab 2.1 Ispezioni

12	17 Pietti pronti													
85	Prodotti alimentari destinati ad una alimentazione particolare													
	Prodotti di pasticceria	E952												
18	Altri													
Met	Metodi di analisi usati, se differiscono dai metodi proposti (riferimento: pubblicazioni, notma scritta, etc.; descrizione sommaria della procedura; limiti di rilevazione e determinazione): (*) Osservazioni sui provvedimenti adottati (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8):	o dai metodi pi lottati (1) (2)	roposti (rifer (3) (4) (5)	ü (riferimento: pubb )) (5) (6) (7) (8):	olicazioni, not	ma scritta,	etc.; descrizi	one somm	aria della	procedura;	limiti di rilev	vazione e d	determina	zione):
$\mathfrak{L}$	(**) La categoria comprende: il formaggio preconfezionato a fette, il formaggio non stagionato, il formaggio fuso, il formaggio a strati e con aggiunta di prodotti alimentari.	iggio preconfe	zionato a fe	tte, il formag	gio non stagi	onato, il fori	maggio fuso,	il formagg	io a strati	e con aggi	unta di prod	otti aliment	tari.	
<u> </u>	Ulteriori particolari, osservazioni, difficoltà incontrate:	icoltà incontral	<u>:</u>											

ab 2.1 Ispezio

Aftro

di reato 8

8

UFFICIO: PROGRAMMA COORDINATO PER IL CONTROLLO UFFICIALE DEGLI ALIMENTI PER IL 1999 Stato membro: ITALIA

2. ADDITIVI NEI PRODOTTI ALIMENTARI TABELLA 2.2 - CAMPIONI ED ANALISI PER LA RICERCA DI ADDITIVI

Prowe-dimenti ammini-strativi (6) NUMERO DEI PROVVEDIMENTI ADOTTATI (\*\*) Divieto di vendita 9 Richiesta di migliori controlli interni (4) Avverti-mento scritto ල Avverti-mento verbale 3 Nessuno  $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ NUMERO DI VIOLA-ZIONI NUMERO DEI CAMPIONI ANALIZZATI NUMERO DEI CAMPIONI PRELEVATI Totale violazioni..... Totale campioni prelevati: ADDITIVI E200, E202, E203, E210, E213, E220, E228 E200, E202, E203 E249, E250, E251, E252 ADDITIVI DA CERCARE CON PRIORITA' E473, E474 -Prodotti di came che hanno subito un truttamento termico -Formaggi non raffinati (\*\*\*) Came e prodotti a base di came, selvaggina, pollame Pesci, crostacei, molluschi CATEGORIE DI PRODOTTI -Crostacei e cefalopodi Prodotti lattiero-caueari Uova e ovoprodotti -Salumi e affini

Tab 2.2 campioni

E100 E200, E202

-Salse emulsionate e non

Minestre, brodi, salse-Salse e condimenti

Grassi e oli

Tab 2.2 campioni

Ë	17 Pietti pronti						<u>.                                    </u>	
<u> </u>	18 Prodotti alimentari destinati ad una alimentazixne jarticolare							
	-i>rodotti di pasticionala E952							
<u>Ľ</u> _	19 Altri							Ī
Σ	Metodi cli analisi usati, 19e differiscono dai metodi proposti (riferimento: pubblicazioni, norma scritta, etc.; descrizione sommaria della procedura; limiti di rilevazione e determinazione):	, etc.; descrizione (	sommaria dell	la procedura; lim	iiti di rilevazion	e e determir	nazione):	
<u> </u>	(*) Indicare i valori riscontrati:							
<u> </u>	(**) Osservazioni sui pnovvedimenti adottati (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8):							
೬	(***) La caregoria comprende: il formaggio preconfezionato a fette, il formaggio non stagionato, il formaggio fuso, il formaggio a strati e con aggiunta di prodotti alimentani.	ormaggio fuso, il fo	rmaggio a str	ati e con aggiuni	ta di prodotti al	imentari.		
<u> </u>	Ulteriori particolari, ossarvazioni, difficoltà incontrata:							

Fab 2.2 campio

## NOTE ESPLICATIVE

## 1. OCRATOSSINA A NEL CAFFE'

Scopo di questo elemento del programma è quello di vagliare gli interventi adottati dagli Stati membri nei casi in cui siano riscontrate quantità inaccettabili della sostanza tossica. Secondo la normativa alimentare comunitaria e nazionale, gli alimenti destinati al consumo umano devono essere sicuri e, in particolare, l'articolo 2 del regolamento (CEE) del Consiglio n. 315/93 vieta la vendita di prodotti alimentari contenenti contaminanti in quantitativi inaccettabili sotto l'aspetto della salute pubblica e in particolare sul piano tossicologico.

Per quanto riguarda l'ocratossina A, i dati scientifici disponibili non indicano con chiarezza quali sono gli effetti di vari processi, tra i quali la torrefazione, sulla riduzione del contenuto in ocratossina. Poiché il caffè crudo è raramente venduto direttamente al consumatore, si ritiene necessario controllare tutti i tipi di caffè (crudo, torrefatto, macinato, istantaneo), per determinare la contaminazione dovuta alla ocratossina A.

La campionatura va effettuata a norma delle disposizioni stabilite dalla direttiva della Commissione 98/53/CE per il controllo ufficiale delle aflatossine nelle arachidi e prodotti derivati.

La Commissione europea, nell'ambito delle valutazioni in corso circa i limiti delle micotossine negli alimenti, non ha ancora determinato il valore massimo ammissibile per l'ocratossina A nel caffè, per il quale sono tuttora in discussione i valori di 4  $\mu$ g/kg per il caffè tostato e 8  $\mu$ g/kg per il caffè crudo.

In attesa di decisioni comunitarie, i limiti sopra citati sono stati proposti dall'Istituto Superiore di Sanità, approvati come "valori-guida" dal Consiglio Superiore di Sanità nella seduta del 16 giugno 1998 e già comunicati agli uffici sanitari competenti. La Commissione europea ha indicato, per quanto riguarda il presente programma coordinato del 1999, un valore di 3  $\mu$ g/kg da utilizzare come riferimento per consentire una valutazione omogenea dei dati raccolti a livello comunitario.

Pertanto, nelle Tabelle 1.1, 1.2 ed 1.3 compaiono anche i "valori-guida" validi in ambito nazionale, in quanto è sulla base di tali limiti che le autorità sanitarie di controllo adottano i provvedimenti cautelari.

## Modalità di compilazione delle Tabelle 1.1, 1.2 e 1.3

Le tre tabelle si riferiscono al caffè crudo in grani (non torrefatto), al caffè torrefatto (in grani, macinato, normale o decaffeinato) ed al caffè istantaneo (normale o decaffeinato).

Le tabelle differiscono fra di loro solo per il riferimento al valore-guida nazionale che è fissato in 8  $\mu$ g/kg per il caffè crudo ed in 4  $\mu$ g/kg per il caffè torrefatto nelle sue diverse forme.

Al fine di evitare duplicazioni di interventi e per evidenti ragioni di competenza, si ritiene opportuno che i dati della Tabella 1.1 (caffè crudo in grani, non torrefatto) debbano essere

raccolti dagli Uffici di sanità marittima e/o aerea del Ministero della sanità che hanno la vigilanza sulle importazioni degli alimenti provenienti dai Paesi terzi.

Per quanto riguarda le Tabelle 1.2 (caffè torrefatto) e 1.3 (caffè istantaneo), trattandosi di prodotti che possono essere direttamente destinati al consumatore, si ritiene che il campionamento ed il controllo analitico debbano essere effettuati dalle autorità sanitarie che operano sul territorio, identificate ai sensi dell'art. 3 del presente decreto. Le Tabelle 1.2 ed 1.3 possono essere trasmesse dalle Regioni e Province autonome al Ministero della sanità senza alcuna elaborazione, in quanto il Ministero stesso provvederà ad aggregare i dati raccolti per la stesura della relazione nazionale alla Commissione europea.

Nell'ambito delle procedure definite all'interno dell'Ufficio che ha eseguito il campionamento, l'IDENTIFICAZIONE DEL PRODOTTO deve essere tale da consentire di risalire al prodotto ed alle informazioni ad esso correlate.

Nelle colonne CONTENUTO DI OCRATOSSINA A occorre riportare, per ogni partita sottoposta a campionamento, il numero dei campioni che hanno dato risultato favorevole, il numero dei campioni che hanno dato un risultato analitico < di 3  $\mu$ g/kg e, nella quarta e quinta colonna, i valori numerici dei risultati analitici per gli intervalli, rispettivamente,  $\geq$  3  $\mu$ g/kg e < 8  $\mu$ g/kg oppure maggiore o uguale a 8  $\mu$ g/kg (nelle Tabelle 1.2 ed 1.3, compare 4  $\mu$ g/kg invece di 8  $\mu$ g/kg ). Questi dati sono richiesti dalla Commissione europea per la determinazione del valore medio e della mediana dei risultati analitici.

Nelle colonne NUMERO DEI PROVVEDIMENTI ADOTTATI occorre fare riferimento ai valori-guida nazionali.

## 2. ADDITIVI NEI PRODOTTI ALIMENTARI

Numerose direttive disciplinano l'impiego di additivi nei prodotti alimentari (direttiva 94/35/CE, modificata dalla direttiva 96/83/CE sull'impiego di edulcoranti; 94/36/CE sull'uso di sostanze coloranti; 95/2/CE, modificata dalla direttiva 96/85/CE relativa all'uso di additivi alimentari diversi dai coloranti e dagli edulcoranti, direttive recepite con il decreto ministeriale 27 febbraio 1996, n. 209, modificato dal decreto ministeriale 30 aprile 1998, n. 250).

Scopo di questo elemento del programma è quello di misurare il grado di adempimento alle direttive summenzionate negli Stati membri in seguito alla recente armonizzazione delle condizioni d'impiego di tali sostanze, nonché di verificare le misure prese dagli Stati membri in caso di inosservanza della normativa.

Il controllo deve comprendere le ispezioni in stabilimenti di produzione delle derrate alimentari (controllo della ricetta) e le analisi di campioni prelevati sul mercato o negli stabilimenti di produzione. Si ritiene che tali ispezioni possano coincidere con quelle che le strutture territoriali effettuano periodicamente nell'ambito della propria attività istituzionale di controllo.

I risultati delle ispezioni e delle analisi vanno raccolti nei fogli allegati definiti come Tabella 2.1, Ispezioni negli stabilimenti per l'uso degli additivi, e Tabella 2.2, Campioni ed analisi

per la ricerca di additivi. Tali tabelle mantengono le categorie dei prodotti già definite nei modelli di rilevazione statistica utilizzati per i programmi annuali del controllo ufficiale degli alimenti. A questo proposito occorre precisare che nella categoria 1, Prodotti lattiero caseari, per formaggi non raffinati si intendono quelli definiti dall'allegato XI, parte A, del decreto ministeriale 27 febbraio 1996, n. 209, ed esattamente: formaggio preconfezionato a fette, non stagionato, fuso, a strati e con aggiunta di prodotti alimentari.

Per motivi di ordine pratico, l'indagine deve concentrarsi su di un numero limitato di additivi. L'elenco presentato ha carattere indicativo per selezionare le priorità della presente indagine. Tuttavia, altri additivi possono essere rilevanti per una specifica attività produttiva e possono essere aggiunti alla relazione.

Per quanto riguarda il criterio di selezione delle categorie di prodotti dove ricercare gli additivi, le categorie proposte negli allegati sono quelle che contribuiscono prioritariamente all'assunzione degli additivi considerati. Sono comunque ammessi anche altri prodotti.

## Modalità di compilazione delle Tabelle 2.1 e 2.2

La Tabella 2.1 raccoglie i dati che scaturiscono dai sopralluoghi ispettivi condotti in aziende alimentari nelle quali sono utilizzati additivi. Il NUMERO DELLE VIOLAZIONI ed Il NUMERO DEI PROVVEDIMENTI ADOTTATI si riferiscono, pertanto, alle situazioni nelle quali si riscontra un uso non corretto degli additivi che devono essere specificati nella colonna ADDITIVI CERCATI.

Analogamente, nella Tabella 2.2 occorre indicare gli additivi che sono stati oggetto di controllo analitico ed i provvedimenti adottati in conseguenza.

99A6307

DOMENICO CORTESANI, direttore

FRANCESCO NOCITA, redattore
ALFONSO ANDRIANI, vice redattore

(2651458/1) Roma Istituto Poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato S.

